

WANTS
ONE CENT
ONE WORD
ONE ISSUE
THE COLONIST.

The Daily Colonist.

THE LARGEST AND BEST
selected stock of
Chemicals and Toilet Articles
in the Province
at
CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE,
cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.
INSPECTION INVITED.

VOL. LXXIII.—NO. 43.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY JANUARY 31, 1895.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MANY PEOPLE

Have old jewelry and stones in old-fashioned settings and styles of long ago, which they don't care to wear. Let them bring such articles to us and we will re-set stones in the latest and most artistic design. Also manufacture any article of jewelry at very moderate prices. Our facilities for the manufacture and repairing of jewelry are unequalled in this Province.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

47 Government Street, opposite Bank of B.C.

EX CARMONEY

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams and Jellies.
Maconochie Bros.' Devilled and Fresh Herrings, Bloaters
and Digby Chix, Findon Haddock, etc.
Suffolk Appetisers and Potted Meats
Chocolates, Cocoas, etc.
Colman's Mustard
Olive Oil—Cans and Bottles.
Lea & Perrin's Sauce
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits.
Cheese—"Cheddar Loaf."
Salt—Dairy and Half Ground.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

WHARF STREET.

SUGAR

Our first consignment, consisting of two carloads of Granulated Sugar direct from Germany has arrived.

SIMON LEISER & CO.

oc18

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

SIR W. P. HOWLAND, President. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

Issues policies on the most approved plans, free from any restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation.

Absolutely non-forfeitable.

Extended Insurance and Surrender Value granted after two premiums have been paid.

Before insuring see specimen copies of policies and compare rates.

J. D. BREEZE, General Agent for B.C. Vancouver. T. H. PROSSOR, (OF FLINT & PROSSOR) Agent, 18 Broad St., Victoria.

BUY

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY'S

WORLD-FAMOUS

NOT DEARER THAN OTHERS, BUT BETTER.

REINDEER BRAND

Condensed Milk

DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT Intercolonial Exhibition, London, Eng., 1883. Jamaica International Exhibition, 1891. Toronto Industrial Exhibition, St. John, N.B., Exhibition.

The Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co., TRURO, N.S.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—One horse wagon; must be cheap and in good repair. Box 797, city. ja31-3t

WANTED—A woman for general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Dorman, 61 Superior street. ja31-3t

FOR SALE—New six-roomed cottage, with bath, hot and cold water; situated on Seventh street; price \$16,000; \$50 down, balance on interest. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co. ja31-1t

M. R. W. LEFROY can give some hours coaching, either in special subjects or for special examinations. Address The Collegiate School. ja31-6t

BOOKS bought, sold and exchanged; novels sold at half price, exchanged at 5 cents each, one for two. Sampson's Book Exchange, 97 Douglas street. ja31-1t

ENGLISH BROWN and Cambridge Sausage, 2 lbs. for 25c., at No. 5 City Market. ja31-2t

O'KELL & MORRIS Fruit Preserving Co., Ltd.—The annual shareholders' meeting of the above company will be held at the factory, Rock Bay, Victoria, on Wednesday, February 13, at 7:30. Business—To consider the yearly balance sheet and other business. S. M. O'Kell, Secretary. ja30-11t

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE CURED BY

LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE.

COCHRANE & MUNN, SOLE AGENTS.

FOR THE NORTH (The trip including Skidegate.)



STEAMER BARBARA BOSCHWITZ

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and other ports, via Vancouver, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, at 7 p.m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to CAPT. J. D. WARREN, Manager, 6 Truncheon Avenue. ja31

TO-DAY IS THE LAST DAY

—OF THE—

POULTRY SHOW AND DOG SHOW

At the City Market. Open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

DON'T MISS IT.

ja17

SALE BY TENDER.

Under and by virtue of an assignment made to me of the Estate of W. J. Spear & Co., I hereby offer for sale by tender all the stock of the said assignment, as follows:

Musical instruments to the value of	\$214 02
Musical merchandise	" " 180 40
Musical books	" " 143 72
Piano music	" " 266 36
Songs	" " 99 16
Fishing tackle	" " 37 88
Sporting goods	" " 34 99
Jewelry	" " 10 66
Miscellaneous goods	" " 57 97
Store fixtures	" " 125 00

The above are the invoice values. Tenders can be made on the whole or on each class. No tender, if not satisfactory, need be accepted. Tenders to be directed to my solicitor, H. A. Simpson, Barrister, Nanaimo, to be received by him on or before the 5th day of February, 1895.

RICHARD SPEAR, Assignee.

Nanaimo, 29th January, 1895. ja31-3t

PYTHIAN HOME.

Anniversary Social Dance.

The Anniversary Dance of the Pythian Home Series of Social Dances will be held in CASTLE HALL, BROAD ST.,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6th.

Tickets \$1.50. Dancing till 3:30 a.m. ja31-6t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Nukusp & Slocan Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 28 Fort Street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, on Saturday, 9th March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to transact the following business:

To authorize the Directors to issue bonds to the extent of \$150,000, and to execute a further lien on the property assets, rents and revenues of the Company to secure the same.

Dated 30th day of January A.D. 1895.

(Signed) A. J. WEAVER BRIDGMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. ja31-4t-onw

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 4th day of February next, at 4 p.m., for the construction of sidewalks for the Corporation for the year 1895.

Plans and specifications may be seen and form of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, 30th January, 1895. ja31

PROVINCIAL CATTLE MARKET.

AUCTION WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

—OF—

LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

Advances against consignments. Entries to be advertised must be in one week before sale. Please note that we buy FURNITURE FOR CASH and all kinds of merchandise in connection with our ordinary business.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO., Leading Auctioneers. ja31

MERCHANTS' LUNCH WILL BE SERVED AT THE Poodle Dog Restaurant

from 12 to 2. Meals, with glass of beer or claret, 40c. Regular meals, with glass of beer or claret, 50c. LOUIS MARBOEUR, Prop.

S. S. "ELBE" LOST.

North German Liner Sunk in the North Sea With All on Board.

Over Three Hundred and Fifty Victims of the Catastrophe—How it Occurred.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for New York, was sunk in a collision with a small steamer, fifty miles off Lowestoft, early this morning. She carried 380 souls. Only twenty-one survivors have been landed, but a few others may still be afloat in one of the ship's small boats. At ten o'clock this evening the number of lives lost was given out at 350. The survivors of the wreck were landed at Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wildflower at 5:40 o'clock this evening. They are: Stolberg, third officer; Neussell, first engineer; Weiser, paymaster; Schultzeis, Linkeney and Sitting, assistant paymaster; Furet, chief stoker; Viobbe, steward; Wenning, Singer and Seibert, sailors; Dressen and Batke, ordinary seamen; Deharde, German pilot; Greenham, English pilot; Hoffmann, Lugen, Schlegel and Ve-vers, of Cleveland, Ohio, saloon passengers; Borthen, stowage passenger, and Miss Anna Buecker. Hoffmann's home is in Nebraska. His wife and boy went down with the ship. All of them were in a pitiable condition, being half clothed. Their few garments were frozen stiff, their hair coated with ice, and anxiety and effort had exhausted them so completely that they had to be helped ashore. The officers and sailors were fully dressed, but their clothes had been drenched and frozen and they had been almost paralyzed with cold and fatigue. They had been ashore three hours before they had sufficiently recovered to tell the story of the wreck. Their accounts agreed upon the following points:

The Elbe left Bremen on Tuesday afternoon. The few hours of the voyage before the disaster were uneventful. At four o'clock the wind was blowing very hard and a tremendous sea was running. The morning was unusually dark. Numerous lights were seen in all directions, showing that many vessels were near by. The captain ordered that rockets should be sent up at regular intervals to warn crafts to keep out of the Elbe's course. It was near to 6 o'clock and the Elbe was some fifty miles off Lowestoft, coast of Suffolk when the look-out sighted a steamer of some 1,500 tons approaching. He gave the word and as a precaution, the number of rockets was doubled and they were sent up at short intervals. The warning was without effect. The steamer came on with unchecked speed and before the Elbe could change her course or reduce her speed notably there was a terrific crash. The Elbe was hit abaft her engine room.

When the smaller steamer wrenched away an enormous hole was left in the Elbe's side. The water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataclysm. The room was filled instantly. The engines were still and the big hull began to settle. The passengers were in bed. The bitter cold and rough sea had prevented any early rising, and none except the officers and crew on duty were on deck when the ship was struck. The shock and crash roused everybody. The stowage was in a panic in a moment and men, women and children half dressed or in their night clothes came crowding up the companion-ways. They had heard the sound of rushing waters as the other steamer backed off, had felt the Elbe lurch and settle, and had grasped the fact that it was a case of life or death with them, and almost to a man had succumbed to their terror. They clung together in groups fearing the cold and storm, and cried aloud for help or prayed on their knees for deliverance. The officers and crew were calm. For a few moments they went among the terror stricken groups trying to quiet them, and encouraging the hope that the vessel might be saved.

It was soon apparent, however, that the Elbe was settling steadily; the officers being convinced that she was about to founder gave orders to lower the boats. In a short time three boats were got alongside, but the seas were breaking over the steamer with great force and the first boat was swamped before anybody could get into it. The other two boats lowered at about the same time were filled quickly with members of the crew and some passengers, but the number was small as the boats held only twenty persons each. The boat carrying the twenty-one persons who were landed at Lowestoft put off in such haste from the sinking steamer that nobody noticed what became of the other boat. The survivors believe that she got away safely. They say that they tossed about in heavy seas for several hours before they sighted the Wildflower.

The little smack bore down on them at once and took them aboard. They were exhausted from excitement and exposure. Several of them were in a state of collapse and had to be carried and dragged from the one boat to the other. Miss Anna Buecker, the only woman in the party, was prostrated as soon as they got clear of the Elbe. She lay in the bottom of the boat for five hours with seas breaking over her and water that had been shipped half covering her body. Although her physical strength was gone, she showed true pluck and did not utter a word of complaint, and urged her companions not to mind her but to look after themselves. Hoffmann's legs were hurt severely while changing boats. The survivors cannot say too much in praise of the Wildflower's crew, who gave them every attention. Upon landing, the survivors were taken in charge by B. S. Bradber, German consul at Lowestoft, who sent some to the Sailors' home and others to the Suffolk hotel. Miss Buecker, who took passage only to Southampton, will probably be able to go to London in a day or two.

Carl Hoffmann, who came ashore in the Wildflower, said in an interview: "My home is in Grand Island, Neb. I had my wife and boy of seven with me on the Elbe. I am utterly wretched for I became separated from them and hardly dare hope that they have been saved. I am abroad to visit relatives in Germany, and during the last four months was accompanied by my wife and boy. We left Bremen for home on Tuesday. I was asleep in our state-room when a noise like a gun-shot woke me. I jumped out of bed and spoke to my wife,

who had been aroused as suddenly. I asked her what she thought the trouble was, but she seemed to pay little attention to it. I was not greatly alarmed, although I heard scuffling feet and hoarse shouts on deck. I hurried into a few of my clothes and went to the upper deck. I saw then too clearly what had happened. I rushed below and helped my wife and boy throw on a few clothes and we went on deck together. The excitement and confusion cannot be described.

I never saw anything like it, everybody seemed to have lost his head. The scene was distressing beyond anything I ever saw—men, women and children running about madly, women screaming with terror and every man getting in the others' way. The darkness increased the confusion and fright. Suddenly I heard shrieks and despairing cries from the women, "There are no more boats!" I then saw men at the davits. I noticed that the ropes were frozen so hard or were so tangled or something of the sort that the sailors had to chop them frantically to get the boats clear. The sailors were doing their best and worked well. They finally got out the aft quarter boat on the port side. I could see that it was full of people, but the sailors could not lower it. Meanwhile the steamer was settling perceptibly. I took my boy into my arms and got in the second boat. My wife was close behind when somebody shouted: "All women and children go on the other side of the ship." I believe the captain gave the order. My wife started to run across the deck, and that is the last I saw of her. I clung to my boy, but some men seized us and dragged us out of the boat, and my place was taken by one of the crew. This boat got clear of the steamer. Before the men at the oars could get full command of her, a big wave almost dashed her against the steamer's big fore-mast, which had gone by the board at the time of the collision. It was almost miraculous that the boat was not swamped. Another boat was got out. I took my boy into it, and supposed that he had remained by my side, but just as the boat was lowered I found that he had disappeared. He had been torn away in the rush and scramble for places. I tried to get back, but the boat went down with a jump, and the moment we reached the water the sailors pushed off.

The United Press reporter called at the Sailor's Home this morning to see Miss Buecker. She said: "I was aroused by a great crash, followed by shouts and tramping on deck. It was dark when I reached the deck. I found that two of the life boats were being lowered and I ran to one of them. The steamer was sinking gradually. Some men shoved me into the boat, which was then lowered. We had hardly reached the water before the boat upset and all were thrown out. When I came up I clutched the bow of the capsized lifeboat. I clung to it desperately until another lifeboat picked me up. We suffered terribly until the Wildflower rescued us.

Jan Vevera, a cabin passenger, said that having unsuccessfully endeavored to rescue his niece he ran back to the upper deck where it was evident to everybody that the ship was sinking fast. He asked if he should get into a life-boat and was told to keep out as the women and children must go first. The men had grown frantic. They tried to tear off his life-preservers, but he shouldered them off. Meantime other men had begun to climb into boats and he realized that he must take his chance then or not at all. He jumped on the rail as a boat sheered off and jumped in. He paid a hearty tribute to the tenderness and kindness of the crew of the Wildflower, and all of the survivors express their deepest gratitude to the fishermen.

Third officer Stolberg says that he cannot explain the collision. The captain was on the bridge when it occurred and officer Stolberg heard him shout in a loud, firm voice that the women and children were to be saved first. Officer Stolberg expressed the warmest gratitude to the skipper and crew of the Wildflower. The roughness of the sea, made the work of rescue extremely perilous. The fishermen gave the survivors the use of everything aboard the smack and fed and clothed them. There is some hope that the missing boat has been rescued, inasmuch as there were several smacks in the vicinity of the collision. Probably some women and children got into the missing boat.

Dispatches from Germany say that Bremen is in a state of consternation, and the whole country is excited by the news of the wreck.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 30.—The steamer Crathie, from Rotterdam for Aberdeen, has returned to Maastricht, her stern having been stove by coming into collision with an unknown vessel at 5 o'clock this morning, 30 miles from the Hook of Holland. She is not leaking. It is supposed that the Elbe is the steamer with which the Crathie was in collision.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Fled From His Creditors.

HALIFAX, Jan. 30.—Mr. Jenkins, commission merchant, has fled, leaving many creditors throughout the country.

Fire at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 30.—A fire in the Meeghan block caused damage as follows: McDonald Fraser, dry goods, \$4,000; Meeghan & Regans, boots and shoes, \$4,000; T. H. Scott, photographer, \$3,000. All fully insured.

School Grants.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 30.—It is understood a large portion of the subsidy granted the local government by the Dominion government will be paid out in school grants.

Lisgar Independents.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 30.—The Manitou prohibitionists have decided to place an independent Commons candidate in the field for Lisgar.

Connec's Majority.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 30.—Connec's majority is 168, with Rainy River to hear from. It will probably run up to 250.

Dry Goods Failure.

QUEBEC, Jan. 30.—Charles Villeneuve & Bros., dry goods, have assigned; liabilities, \$32,000; assets, \$24,000.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Arrest of the Acting Commissioner of Customs Charged With Misappropriation.

He Claims There Has Been a Misconception—The Premier's Journey to Toronto.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The greatest sensation which Ottawa has had for many a long day happened late this afternoon and is the one absorbing topic of conversation in all the public resorts. Shortly after five o'clock Inspector Dan O'Leary of the Dominion police stepped into the office of Mr. Watters, acting commissioner of customs, and arrested that gentleman on a charge of misappropriating the public moneys of the Dominion. In the course of the afternoon, Major A. P. Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, laid information before Police Magistrate O'Garra, upon which a warrant for the arrest of Watters was issued. On the information the acting commissioner is charged with having stolen at various times since the month of January, 1894, sums of money amounting in all to \$543. The information also sets forth how these moneys came into Watters' possession.

For some years past it has been the custom for the convenience of the Canadian travelling public and the Canadian railways which have terminals in the United States to station Canadian customs officials at these points. This applies chiefly to places like Chicago, Duluth and Tacoma, and so far the arrangements have worked well. For instance, any person leaving Chicago for Canada can either at the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific station, in the latter case the Wabash terminus, go to a Canadian customs official and have his baggage checked. If there be nothing dutiable in the trunk, it will be so marked and be sent across the boundary without the traveller being put to the inconvenience of getting up in the dead of the night to open his baggage in order that a customs official at the frontier may examine it. In case dutiable goods are discovered in the trunk the package will be so marked and the duty collected on arrival at its destination in Canada. The salaries of these officers are paid by the railway companies, as they are stationed at these points at their request and for their convenience. The moneys, however, do not go directly to the customs officials. The railway companies, so far as the Chicago officers are concerned, remit the amount direct to the department and the department pays the officers by cheque.

The allegation against Watters is that he received certain cheques from the Wabash Railway Co., being a refund of the salary of one of the Canadian officers at Chicago, and that these amounts were not returned by him to the credit of the Receiver-General but were made use of for his own personal purposes. Naturally Watters was greatly astonished at the gravity of the situation. He lost no time in communicating with A. Ferguson, Q. C., and within a short time bail was forthcoming. The prisoner was conducted to the office of the police magistrate and was bound over to appear at the police court to-morrow morning to answer to the charge, himself in the sum of \$2,000, and his bondsmen, James Isbester, the well known contractor, and Joseph Kavanagh, president of the Board of Trade, each in the sum of \$1,000. The sections of the criminal code under which Watters is charged are clauses 305, 308 and 135. The first two clauses relate to theft, the maximum punishment of which is fourteen years' imprisonment, and clause 135 refers to breach of trust by public officers, with five years' imprisonment.

Your correspondent called upon Mr. Watters this evening. He was asked if he had any statement to make with regard to his position and replied as follows: "The thing has arisen merely from a misconception. Every dollar of government money which I have received has either been deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General or has at any moment been available for deposit. If the government can show that it has over lost a dollar through me, then I am at fault, but they cannot show it. I have handled many thousand dollars of the government money since I entered the public service, and can you conceive it possible that I would consider it worth any man's while to take such a small sum as five or six hundred dollars. Of course I quite appreciate what is behind it all. Further than this I do not care to say."

The accused has been acting commissioner of customs since the creation of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Before the Customs department became part of the Trade department, Mr. Watters was assistant commissioner of customs, Mr. Parmelee being commissioner. Mr. Parmelee became deputy minister of trade, and as Hon. Mr. Wallace had just assumed charge of the department, he did not care to make any permanent appointment to the commissioner-ship of customs until he had an opportunity of judging of Mr. Watters' capacity. As soon as the Controller heard to-night what had happened, he sent up a note to Mr. Watters' house suspending him from duty. The accused will appear before Magistrate O'Garra to-morrow morning.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell went to Toronto to-night to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen returned to Ottawa to-night.

The Minister of Finance has notified his constituents that he will not again be a candidate for Kings, N.B., and the Liberal Conservatives will meet on February 14 to nominate a candidate. Hon. Mr. Foster will run in York county.

Canada exported 23,711 tons of hay to Britain in 1894 against 13,175 in 1893. The city bakers have raised the price of bread.

After La Grippe.

After la Grippe obstinate coughs, lung trouble, etc., frequently follow. There is no remedy so prompt, and at the same time effective and pleasant, as Millburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, which is the latest and best combination of anti-consumptive remedies. Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

We are direct importers of Oriental Rugs. We are better able than ever before to give you a fine variety to select from. Only be quick, for the assortment will grow less every day. Weller Bros.

PROVINCIAL DAIRYMEN.

First Annual Convention of the Associated Farmers of British Columbia.

Tuberculosis Among Cattle Discussed at Length—Other Important Business Transacted.

The first regular annual meeting of the Provincial Dairymen's Association was held in the Board of Trade building yesterday. There were present a large number of delegates attending the convention the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association held the previous day and others, among whom were Hon. J. H. Turner, Col. Prior, M.P., and several ladies.

Mr. Anderson was appointed to the chair and after the minutes of the preliminary meeting had been read and adopted, said that there were now before the legislature two measures which have been in operation in Ontario for the past five or six years and he thought would work here.

The secretary said the committee on tuberculosis was not yet ready to report.

Mr. Cunningham thought that something should be done to get rid of and prevent the reappearance of tuberculosis. This part of the Dominion was, he said, well adapted to dairying, and everything should be done to secure its freedom from disease. As a member of the committee appointed to deal with tuberculosis he stated that he and another of the committee had met in Vancouver, and as they had not received the help of other dairymen they came to the conclusion that they would delay their report.

The secretary read some correspondence from Mr. Robertson, the Dominion dairy commissioner.

Mr. George Macrae spoke of the difficulties which the local dairymen had encountered. The discovery of tuberculosis among his own cattle had been most injurious to him individually, and he believed the disease to be a five years' set back to the dairy industry of the Province. He reviewed at some length his position in regard to the diseased cattle and condemned, to a certain extent, present methods of inspecting cattle.

The chairman asked for a practical solution of the question at issue.

Major Muter was glad to learn that the meeting was a representative one, and thought that as the minister of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Turner, was present some valuable information on tuberculosis and on the method of dealing with it here could be gained. The farmers were themselves to blame, he contended, if they did not receive more satisfaction from the government, and Hon. Mr. Turner, minister of agriculture, could not be expected to know what was puzzling the cleverest experts of England. The farmers had not combined as they should have done to secure data for the assistance of the honorable Minister in his earnest efforts to deal with the disease. He, therefore, proposed that a committee be formed before the meeting adjourned to act in the matter.

Dairying he believed to be one of the most important industries of the province and the farmers who suffered from the tuberculosis regulations should be compensated in some way. He would, however, leave off the committee which he suggested anyone who had been directly affected.

Mr. Macrae wanted to know what his position on the subject would probably be. A committee had already waited upon the government, but had obtained little satisfaction.

Mr. Booth, M.P.P., said the question is so difficult a one to handle that the government should be especially cautious in dealing with it. The precautions necessary did not differ materially from those necessary in the cases of milk, beef, pork, etc., used without inspection.

Hon. J. H. Turner, who had dropped into the meeting while on his way to attend another gathering, said he should have liked to hear more opinions on the tuberculosis question, but agreed with Major Muter in regard to the appointment of a committee, as suggested by that gentleman. He sympathized with the farmers who had suffered, but their trouble was of such serious importance that it was, he said, hard to deal with it. The farmers here were not the only ones who had been injured by tuberculosis, but in the United States great destruction had also been wrought by the disease. He had shown the Dominion act to Mr. Macrae and had advised him to report his situation to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and so comply strictly with the regulations. He would then possibly obtain compensation for his losses. At the time he (Mr. Turner) had telegraphed Hon. Mr. Davis to lay the matter before the Ottawa government, but owing to special circumstances the government could not act. Since that time, however, he had been glad to see that the matter was receiving attention. Tuberculosis had, he said, always existed, but one of the great causes of its recent increase in some countries, was that cattle were pampered and overfed in order to get big immediate returns from them. The compensation question he believed to be a legitimate one for those present to consider, but in his opinion the Dominion government was responsible. Mr. Macrae's case had brought the subject very near home; but the principle involved existed in other industries. Something should unquestionably be done to prevent the milk of diseased cattle being sold for use. He concluded by saying that the government was doing everything possible to relieve the situation, and he hoped the farmers would carefully look after their own interests.

In answer to certain questions, Hon. Mr. Turner said he believed the inspector of tuberculosis to be a thoroughly practical man, and his opinion was borne out by all his inspections of cattle thus far. Regarding the complaint that the inspector had passed over many cases, he supposed the inspector had not as yet had time to complete the work of inspection, which, moreover, had been more or less delayed in order that the feeling of this meeting should be ascertained.

Dr. Crompton asked whether any scientific diagnosis had been made of the carcasses of cattle which had been destroyed. This he believed Mr. Roper, the present inspector, to be incapable of doing.

Hon. Mr. Turner observed in reply that he understood a professional man had inspected the cattle before they had been destroyed.

Mr. Sabin said that he knew of 30 head which had been destroyed on account of the disease which were in fact perfectly sound.

Col. Prior, M.P., and Mr. Booth, M.P.P., having made a few observations, Mr. Cunningham, as a member of the committee appointed by the association to report on the disease, said that he had been familiar with all the facts brought out by the discussion, and therefore felt it unwise to deal single handed with the question. With all due respect to Mr. Macrae, he thought that his cattle were very susceptible

to disease owing to the manner in which they had been housed. He advocated airy, comfortable barns with elevated floors as a good preventative of disease, and read an article dealing with the subject. Mr. Macrae's herd was, he said, a credit to the province, and included some of the finest animals he had ever seen.

Major Muter asked for information as to whether a veterinary surgeon had been present with Mr. Sabin and Mr. Roper at the time of the destruction of the thirty head of cattle which had been referred to.

Mr. Sabin said so far as he knew there was not.

Mr. George Deans objected to the discrimination exercised by the inspector in the inspection of some cattle and not of others.

A general discussion followed in which Mr. Renouf remarked that Jersey cattle were very healthy in their native islands, where excellent stabling facilities existed, but were complained of as being the reverse here.

Mr. Stevens raised a point as to the obtaining and administration of tuberculin.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock for lunch.

Before commencing the afternoon's business the chairman drew the attention of the meeting to certain creamery meeting notices and also to a letter from Mr. A. B. Mackenzie, secretary of the Fruit Growers Association of Vancouver, mentioning that their annual exhibition will be held between the 8th and 12th of October.

The chairman, referring to the business of the morning session, said he thought Major Muter's idea of appointing only local men on the tuberculosis committee was not advisable.

A general discussion followed on Major Muter's motion, "That a committee be appointed to make inquiry into the subject of tuberculosis and report to the Minister of Agriculture what information they can obtain."

The motion was then adopted and the following committee appointed: Messrs. H. Bostock, C. E. Renouf, George Deans, Thomas Cunningham, Joseph Rodgers, E. A. Wells, Major Muter and J. Sluggett. The election of officers was then proceeded with, the result that Mr. T. Cunningham was elected president, Mr. H. Bostock vice-president, and Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Caswell, previous to his exhibition of the Babcock tester, read a paper on "The Care and Handling of Milk."

The paper is as follows:

In speaking of this subject, some consideration and a little patience is asked, not that I wish to offer an excuse or in any way belittle the subject matter of this paper, but long before my time dairymen took care of and handled milk. But in what manner? And wherein does the average dairyman, at the present period of advanced dairy science, show that he has kept pace with the times? How many up-to-date dairymen do you know of in your section? You can count them on your fingers and still have a digit or two left.

To sell milk to the consumer, satisfy him and keep his trade, clean milk, free from contamination, unadulterated and at the same time giving all that the cow provides, becomes a necessity. To sell milk to the creamery or cheese factory the same rule applies. You cannot expect your butter or cheese maker to produce an article that will sell readily and command the top price when you supply him with poor material. Give him honest milk, free from objectionable features, then his skill will be apparent and you may look for the best results.

Someone says this means additional labor. I ask you do you expect something for nothing? Your answer is, No. Well, that is about what it means when you supply faulty milk. I am not, however, going to touch any point outside the care and handling of milk. Your cows are in the barn, and this, of course, is built and kept on proper principles. The cows are ready for the milkers' hand. Here I must ask, for many reasons, that each one milks his own string regularly. They must be clean milkers; this has a two-fold meaning. But I have particular reference to the cleanly part of the business.

By no means allow your help to milk with a wet hand. After a person has milked a cow or two just take the pails to notice his hands and probably you will find something dropping into the pail. Where else can it go but into the milk, and what is more abominable than this moisture from the hot, dirty hands and udder, filling the milk with its foul flavor, not fit to drink and equally as unsuitable for manufacturing. Butter or cheese the product of such milk, the longer you keep them the more unsealable they become. Milk with a dry hand and as well have a clean hand. After your cow is milked at once strain and aerate the milk.

Those who use a screen or gauze strainer commit a great fault from the fact that the action is on the suction principle; it deposits and holds the filth on the surface of the strainer ready for the next pailful of milk to strike and force the finer portion through the strainer. Much better are the cone or pyramid strainers so constructed that the motion of the milk is a rotary one, continually throwing to the outside all filth, thus keeping the strainer free from dirt. I certainly recommend a strainer that does away with cloth of any kind.

The process of aeration should take place while the straining is going on. For when the milk is fresh from the cow its faults are more readily got rid of. Then the animal odor and any others that may be in the milk are in the form of a gas, and being exposed to the air easily pass off. Right here let me say this operation must take place where you have pure air. Prof. Robertson is authority for the statement that these odors are nothing more nor less than bacteria, and when exposed to the air they cease to exist, subject of course to pure air at a lower temperature than the milk. However, by careful aeration you extend the life of your milk, make it a more palatable food, and put it in such shape that a manufacturer can have more chance to produce a fancy article than if otherwise.

I will just add a word here regarding the use of "preservatives." Their use and abuse stand very close together, so close in fact that I fear their use at all.

Your milk is now ready for the milk house. Keep this place clean, well lit and give plenty of ventilation. A tight floor is needful, and keep milk and milk alone in this room. I shall not speak of setting milk or handling it by the separator process as I am in this paper trying to reach the milk vendor.

Everyone has his own particular way of taking care of milk vessels and utensils. But there is, after all is said and done, the right way, and that is to thoroughly clean your cans and utensils by first removing the scum and dirt with tepid water, then wash well, using some of the many good compounds that are to be had; then scald and rinse and hang out in the sun and air so that they will lose that close smell that so distinctly belongs to the dairy's utensils.

In conclusion, see that your cows are not abused. See that they get at any and all times plenty of pure water. Have your barn so constructed that ventilation is thorough and at the same time will keep them comfortable. Keep it clean as well as its surroundings, and keep the cows clean. Milk them clean with clean hands used by clean milkers who are cleanly in their habits. Strain and aerate your milk properly. Keep all the utensils that come in contact with your product in a proper manner. Always remember that milk that is cooling is just then absorbing qualities from its surroundings.

While Mr. Caswell was preparing his apparatus for exhibition the board of directors for the ensuing year was chosen.

Mr. Gus Hadwen then read the following paper on

THE ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

The present dairy system of British Columbia is in a critical stage of transition. Competition from Eastern Canada and the Northwest Territories, which are sending as large quantities of creamery butter, invites the home consumer and the town storekeeper to compare the uniformly good qualities and the regularity of supply of the imported article with the lack of these same qualities in the home supply. Hitherto the B. C. farmer brought in to the local store on a Saturday the week's churning, frequently in an unattractive form, and took back groceries in exchange. Probably this butter stays a couple of days in the store, taking in meanwhile, in addition to its own natural flavor, all the flavors and aromas of the surrounding groceries. This butter is set out with six or a dozen other small lots—some good, some bad—on another counter.

Now, I ask, has this butter had a fair chance, and is it likely to compete favorably with butter made from one day's cream properly put up and sealed up in a nice clean tub. It is for us to ascertain how this butter, against which we have to compete, is made and under what system it is produced.

Co-operative dairying is comparatively recent, and wherever introduced it has increased the prosperity of that country to a marked degree. In 1865 Denmark exported only 10,000,000 lbs. of butter of an inferior quality, in 1892 she exported 170,000,000 lbs., and this of a very high quality, in fact she practically monopolizes the English market. Her success arises from the fact that since the introduction in 1881 of scientific and co-operate dairying, there are over 1,500 creameries in that country, and this with an area equal to only half the farming lands of Ontario.

The district of Cork, Ireland, after introducing improved dairy methods, has increased the value of her butter till now her first class, though limited in quantity, fetches the top price in the London market. The Danish competition compelled her to improve, which was followed with good results.

The effect of efforts of the Dominion and provincial governments in encouraging the establishment of creameries and cheese factories, and in appointing inspectors, has had surprising results, more especially in the case of Ontario, in the large increase in the cheese exports of Canada. From under \$2,000,000 in 1872, the cheese exports have increased to \$13,500,000 in 1893. Canada exporting now some 134,000,000 pounds of cheese. Ontario alone has about 800 cheese factories, of which a single county (Leeds) owns 76.

Let us now consider the advantages to the farmer and producer. Of these, one of the most important is, I think, that he receives cash for his product, instead of bartering butter for groceries. This affects him indirectly, as you well understand, in a variety of ways, as

1. He can buy where he likes, and in a more advantageous manner for cash.

2. It secures his market; at present it is uncertain and daily becoming more so.

3. It is a saving of labor. This I might say affects principally the wife of the settler, and in how many cases I ask you has butter making in the heat of the summer been the last straw on the camel's back?

A creamery or a cheese factory has in a number of ways advantages over a private dairy. It can afford to have the very best machinery, which extracts a larger percentage of fat or cheese from the milk, and is, of course, assisted in this by the most improved methods of butter and cheese making. It has greater facilities for disposing of its products and can guarantee a regular and constant supply of a uniform article, and in consequence can command a higher price than the average farmer.

Butter that is made from one day's cream is of necessity better than that made from a variety of creams from one to seven or eight days old. According to the quotations taken from the list of prices in the wholesale market of Toronto, creamery butter has averaged 4 to 5 cents more than the best dairy butter for the last two years, and as butter costs some 3½ to 5¢ to make it is clear that the creamery patrons received more for their cream than the private dairymen received for their butter. From these lists another lesson may be taken, viz: that after the efforts of the travelling dairy, dairy butter during 1893-1894 was 1½ cents higher than in 1892-1893. As this means about \$750,000 to the Province of Ontario one may judge what good a travelling dairy might do in British Columbia.

There is room for at least three or four factories in this province, and it is a slur on the enterprise of the farmers of British Columbia that we cannot boast of a single creamery to-day. Ontario and Quebec are worthy examples before us, while the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest Territories are putting us to shame by their enterprise. Never was a better climate made for a cow, pure water in abundance and pasture frequently for over seven months of the year. Where, then, are our excuses? The climate must be relaxing indeed if we allow this flood of imported butter, cheese and condensed milk to continue.

There are many points which we must attend to, however, to secure all the advantages of these factories.

The stock must be improved, and must be better fed and better housed. Pen and paper will soon find out if a cow is paying for her board. Many of the cows kept here are not, or at all events are not paying enough. How many cows are there in the province which average more than 150 to 200 lbs. of butter to the cow? I think by far the smaller half. I doubt if the average is more than 100.

At present feed, such as bran, crushed grain and oilcakes are too high to be used very profitably, but if the demand increases the supply will increase also, and the dealers will come down in price. The increase of stock which would naturally result if dairying were to become more profitable than it is at present, with a considerable lessening of the drudgery which unfortunately is associated with it, will bring about that higher class of farming which is so desirable. To maintain the fertility of our farms we must of necessity keep stock, and as one of the pioneers of English agricultural writers said, "keep much cattle to grow much corn."

Mr. E. A. Wells then read a paper on

DAIRYING.

Dairying is the art of manufacturing milk into butter or cheese. It is not necessary to go back many years to get an idea

Continued on Third Page.

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nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

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MEETINGS.

"ST. ANDREW & CALEDONIAN SOCIETY" Society meets in Caledonia Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday in every month. Visiting brethren are invited to attend. E. O. Smith, Secretary. my4-1m

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TIME TABLE No. 23,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, January 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND (Read Up)		NORTH BOUND (Read Down)	
	No. 1 Pass. Daily	No. 2 Pass. Daily	No. 1 Pass. Daily	No. 2 Pass. Daily
Esquimalt	8.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.
Victoria	11.46	11.46	11.46	11.46
Richmond	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56
Langford	12.06	12.06	12.06	12.06
Summit	12.16	12.16	12.16	12.16
Shawville	12.26	12.26	12.26	12.26
Port Alberni	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36
Nanaimo	12.46	12.46	12.46	12.46
Esquimalt	12.56	12.56	12.56	12.56

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TIME SCHEDULE.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Opinions of Politicians, Clergymen
And Others on the Privy
Council's Decision.

Dissolution of Parliament Predicted
as the Immediate Result of
the Judgment.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—(Special)—The announcement of the decision of the Privy Council in the Manitoba school case caused considerable excitement in political circles here to-day. The general opinion is that the elections will be brought on at once.

Hon. D. H. McMillan, provincial treasurer for Manitoba, who is at present in Toronto, is reported to have said: "The Manitoba school decision was not unexpected. Our counsel advised us that the remarks of their lordships during the argument indicated that the appeal would be allowed. The decision does not affect us in the least. There is no way by which the Dominion government can compel the public support of separate schools in Manitoba, unless they sell the school lands they own up there and give the revenue for that purpose. Then the separate schools would be kept up at the expense of the country at large. The people of Manitoba know what kind of a school system they wanted and any attempts on behalf of the Dominion to overrule their wishes would be so much time thrown away."

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Attorney-General for Manitoba, who is also here said: "The decision makes no difference to us; we have established a common school system for all, and will maintain it. In some quarters there is an idea abroad that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba are being unfairly treated. That is a great mistake. We are treating them neither worse nor better, and no different from the Protestants. At the time we abolished state separate schools, there were about eighty in existence. Forty of them have already become common schools. Nearly all would have come in by this time, had it not been for this contest. They are being kept out by being told that their own school system will again be organized. It never will. The great majority of the Roman Catholics prefer our common schools because they are better than their own and they know it. The judgment was no surprise to the Manitoba government, and would make no difference to them. They were bound to have one efficient school system for all, would treat all alike and cared little whether the Dominion passed remedial legislation or not. They had taken their stand; it was a constitutional one and they were perfectly satisfied."

Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education for Ontario, said: "So the Roman Catholics were within their rights in appealing to the Privy Council for a reversal of the judgment of the Supreme court. They felt that the previous decision was not in accordance with their interpretation of the Manitoba act. This decision will introduce into the House of Commons a topic which, if not judiciously handled, will arouse a great deal of contention and sectarian animosity."

Prof. Goldwin Smith said: "It is not unlikely that the Dominion elections will take place before the session is held. Had this matter been decided the other way, another session would have been held and Newfoundland taken into the Confederation. Today's decision may alter the government programme."

Dalton McCarthy, who argued the question on behalf of Manitoba before the Privy Council in 1892, said: "The decision shows the wisdom of what I then advocated. In the general elections of 1891 Sir John Thompson promised the Roman Catholic church that if it were found constitutional the minority in Manitoba could come to the Dominion parliament for redress, and by that promise got their votes and escaped the wrath of the hierarchy. The hierarchy will now demand a definite understanding before the elections are brought on. The hierarchy has been fooled long enough, and now that the question is back in its old position they will insist that the matter be settled. If the Bowell government will give satisfactory promises to the hierarchy no doubt the Conservatives will get the Roman Catholics, but if they do not they will probably go the other way."

Archbishop Walsh said: "I cannot say what action will be taken by the Manitoba Catholics, but I expected such a decision and am not at all surprised."

Editor Walsh of the Catholic Register gave as his opinion that the decision involves the right of the Catholics to petition against the act which deprives them of their rights. These rights were recognized by the Anglican Bishop of Rupert's Land, who warned the dominant party that these rights must be ultimately recognized. It is not a question purely secular. The Manitoba schools are purely denominational, consequently Roman Catholics cannot send their children to these schools, and being deprived of the government aid guaranteed to them when they entered the confederation, the children in many cases attended no schools at all. I have no doubt that an arrangement will be made that will satisfy the just demands of the Catholics.

The Orangemen of this city have already taken action to prevent the government from yielding to the pressure of Quebec and attempting to interfere with Manitoba. The Empire, commenting on the Privy Council's decision, says: "The Governor in council must now hear the minority's case, and be taken by the merits of that case the action to be taken will have to be determined. It is still and ought to remain a legal and constitutional question, which should be dealt with in the same dispassionate and impartial manner followed by the late Sir John Thompson. There may be a desire in some quarters to inflame prejudices and treat the subject once more as a football of politics, but no friend of Canada will desire to see that course pursued or will countenance any move in that direction."

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—(Special)—The news that the English Privy Council had allowed the appeal of the Manitoba Catholics in the school question was received with satisfaction by the Roman Catholics and has formed the subject of general conversation. Liberals and Conservatives alike agree in saying that the immediate result will be the dissolution of the Dominion parliament and an appeal to the people. The French press all insist upon remedial legislation.

Ringling Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

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For choice nuts and raisins go to Fell & Co.'s, Fort street.

Drink Victoria-Phoenix Lager Beer.

PROVINCIAL DAIRYMEN.

Continued from page Two.

of the early methods of dairy farming, as they are still followed to some extent among the unprogressive farmers of the present day. With them little attention is paid to the breeding of dairy cows. They consider one cow as good as another so long as she can pick her own living the greater part of the year, and store up enough energy in the shape of fat, flesh and a heavy coat of hair to get safely through the winter. If she succeeds in getting through the winter she is expected to produce a calf. If the calf turns out to be a female it is generally allowed to live—if it can do so—on milk of which a large portion of the butter fat has been taken, and perhaps sometimes is sour. The calves that live through the first winter are considered out of danger and hardly enough for good dairy cows, although their ancestors may have been very poor milk stock. All the male calves, except perhaps one, are slain at birth, lest, perhaps, there might not be enough skim milk and butter to go round.

By this method of interbreeding the dairy stock would soon become degenerated and unprofitable.

But there are a large number of more intelligent farmers who introduce new blood into their herds in the shape of thoroughbred sires. These men generally attend our conventions, and have found by experience and by what they have learned from others, that a cow, in order to be profitable, must possess the natural qualifications for that particular branch of farming or dairying.

When breeding for beef they have learned to select animals of the Shorthorn, Hereford or Polled Angus breeds. For dairy purposes some prefer the Jersey or their grades, as being the best for private dairies and family use, while the Ayrshire and Holstein, while producing a large quantity of good milk and a good sized calf every year, and a large carcass for the butcher in the end, are considered by many to be the most profitable for cheese and butter making and for general farm cows.

With the improvement of stock we find an improved and more liberal system of feeding adopted. Many people have introduced the silo, and their cows having green food all winter come out sleek and healthy in the spring, ready for a good season's work. In the province of Ontario many have adopted the plan of winter dairying, having green feed stored up in the summer to do their cows all winter, thereby having fresh butter for market at a time of the year when it will bring the highest price. But as our winters are much shorter and less severe than theirs, and having good pasture most of the year, it is not always thought advisable to adopt that plan. By having our calves come early in the spring we can raise the ones from choice cows to increase the stock and fatten the others for the butcher. By this method quite an income is derived by the time you are ready to use the milk for dairy purposes.

Years ago very little attention was paid to the quality of the milk, or to the composition of the different kinds of feed for cattle, and farmers were not in a position to feed so as to give the best results. The cow was simply required to give a reasonable quantity—regardless of quality—during that part of the year when she could pick for herself, with perhaps a little straw and pickings from the horse-manure pile for dessert.

But within the last few years we have experimental farms and dairy schools where tests are being made for our benefit, showing us the composition and feeding value of different plants and how best to preserve them for fodder. We are also taught the composition of milk, and with the aid of the Babcock milk tester we can tell its value. We find that to get the best returns from the cow it is necessary to keep her milking to her full capacity at least ten months of the year, and to feed her during the two remaining months, so that she will gain in flesh and be in good condition to begin another year.

For profitable dairying there are certain requirements, some of which we have already mentioned. We must have the right breed of cattle. It is a great mistake to milk the beefing breeds, and it is just as great a mistake to keep the milking breeds. If you want milk-cows have your heifers drop their calves when they are two years old, and milk them the full milking period of ten months even if they only give a small amount during the latter part of that period. It is best to have them calve when on good grass so that their udders are well extended the first summer.

Have warm, dry, well ventilated comfortable buildings, kept at an even temperature. Keep the cows clean, and give them a good bed. Keep them under shelter during cold rains, or the loss will be great. Feed all they can digest properly.

The cow is an animal of habit more than any other animal on the farm, and you must be punctual in caring for her. Let the same hands milk the same cow and in the same order. If possible do not vary in the least in the time of commencing to milk.

Try to make the cow as comfortable as possible while you are milking her, and if she kicks you over don't hit her with the milking stool, or kick her in return. Take Prof. Ford's advice, and go and kick the barn door or milking stool until the fit is over. Kindness is the sure way to manage a kicking cow. Good heifers are often converted into bad kickers by harsh treatment. If you want to get the most profit out of a cow be gentle with her.

In conclusion I would say that it is the writer's opinion that there are too many farmers in our own province, having perhaps only a small herd of say eight or ten cows, who neglect them, thinking that they do not pay for much care; while if they would unite their efforts, having their milk handled at one place by an experienced dairyman, and use the improved facilities as the cream separator and Babcock tester, at the same time taking proper care of their cows, they would find it a very profitable business, as there is no good cow worth say \$60, that will not pay for herself in one season, if properly taken care of.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock to the call of the president to whatever place he may see fit. The next meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in August next.

The committee appointed to consider the tuberculosis question will hold their first meeting at the office of the department of agriculture, James Bay, at 10 o'clock this morning.

DUGAY'S LIVING FREIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR:—An exhibition by Dugay, tight-rope walker, is announced for next Saturday, when the performer intends to carry a child on his back. If this be true, I hope that the authorities will see that he not only uses a net, but shall also take care that the child be disengaged with. Although the net may prevent physical injury, it is possible that the feat might permanently injure the child's nervous system by subjecting it to such a strain. If Dugay must carry freight, I would suggest that he carry a monkey.

W. J. HANNA.

Garden syringes at Cheapo's.

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FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.

12 Horses.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gents), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

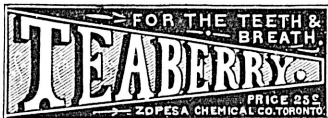
7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc. Cooking Utensils.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.



GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Make simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. oc16

TRY

The German Pain and Rheumatic Cure for cramps, chill, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints; bruises, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, etc. It is the best medicine in the market. Give it a trial; if it does not give satisfaction it will cost you nothing. Remember the place, corner Government and Bay streets. It is manufactured and sold only by BENTLEY & MCGREGOR. ja20-1m

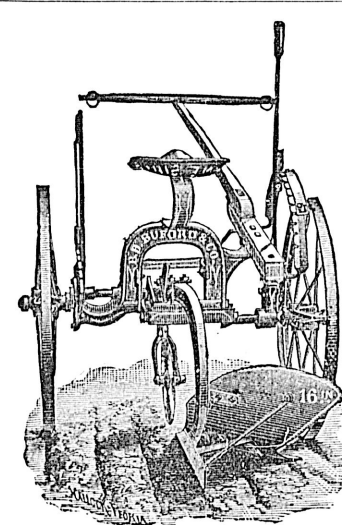
JUST ARRIVED

Direct from London, England, the latest novelties of Christmas and Holiday Goods. Call and make your selection for your Christmas Tree. Little money goes a long way. Pure Home-made Candles at W. J. TIPPINS, 114 Yates street, above Douglas. nolb

REPAIRS

ALTERATIONS. : : :
Store and Office Fittings. : : :
Carpenter Work of all descriptions. : : :
Weather Strips. : : :
J. P. BURGESS,
Carpenter, 10 Broughton St.

PLOW, HARROWS, SEEDERS



Balford Sulky Plows,

14 and 16 in. cut, \$45.

Oliver Chilled Plows,

From \$6 and upwards.

Oliver Steel Plows,

From \$7 and upwards.

Essex Centre, Advance and

Frost & Wood Plows.

Spring-Tooth, Disc and

Drag Harrows.

Massey-Harris New Style

Combined Hoe Drill and

Spring-Tooth Broadcast

Seeder.

E.G. PRIOR & Co

(LIMITED LIABILITY)

VICTORIA,

VANCOUVER and

KAMLOO, P.S.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE,
IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Ask Your Grocer for It. Have No Other

MANUFACTURED BY

Red Crown Roller Mills,

ALBANY, OREGON. ad1

SHORTHAND.

Pitman's system, taught in twenty-five lessons for \$25. Proficiency Guaranteed. Address 3 Centre Road, Spring Ridge. ad14

CHAS. HAYWARD,

Funeral Director & Embalmer

62 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

The largest and best appointed undertaking Establishment in the Province.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

The undersigned will make loans from \$1 to \$1,000 on any approved security.
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
153 Government Street.
Private entrance on Pandora Street. oc18

STEAMERS AND SHIPS

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DEPART A STEAMER EVERY FIVE days for San Francisco, carrying Majestic's mails, from Outer Wharf at 8 p.m. City of Puebla - - Feb. 2

R. P. RITHELY & CO. Agents.

C. P. Navigation Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 25

Takes effect January 1, 1895.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 11.15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plumper's Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 11.15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 10 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer Maudie leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notice.
JOHN IRVING, Manager
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent,
Victoria, Jan. 1st, 1895.

GEO. A. SARGISON.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant & Agent,

48 LANGLEY ST.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per year (postage free to any part of Canada) \$10 00
 Parts of a year at the same rate.
 Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published every Friday morning.
 Per year (postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States) \$2 00
 Six months 1 25
 Three months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: For one line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements: More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.
 More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.
 Not more than one week, 30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
 Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.
 WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.
 TRANSPARENT ADVERTISING—For line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

GOOD FOR

PARTS 1 TO 20 INCLUSIVE

NAME.....
 P.O.....

Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World.

With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

THE MANITOBA CASE.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Manitoba school case is one of very great importance. The question has attracted a great deal of attention, and is one in which many feel a deep interest. It is considered by many to affect not only Manitoba, but other provinces of the Dominion. As the rights of religious bodies are involved in it, it is to be feared that the matter will not be so calmly and dispassionately considered as its merits and its importance deserve.

It should be remembered that the question decided by the committee of the Privy Council is wholly one of law—the interpretation to be given to parts of the British North America Act, 1867, which is the Constitution of the Dominion, and to sections and sub-sections of the Manitoba Act, 1870, which is the Constitution of the Province of Manitoba.

As there will no doubt be a great deal said and written about the Manitoba school question in the near future, it may be as well to recall to the remembrance of our readers some of the leading facts connected with the now celebrated Manitoba School controversy.

In 1890 the Legislature of that province passed a law establishing a system of non-sectarian common school education. The Roman Catholics of the province considered themselves aggrieved by this legislation. They do not approve of what has been called "godless education." They believe that religion should be taught in the schools and their consciences will not allow them to send their children to schools in which the religion they believe in is not taught. They look upon it as a hardship to be forced by law to pay for the maintenance of schools to which they cannot in conscience send their children. Such a law, they say, compels them either to do violence to their conscience by sending their children to schools in which religion is not taught or to support schools of which they do not approve out of their own pockets. It is not fair, they contend, for the law of the country, which ought to treat all alike, to place any denomination of Christians in this position. There are also Protestants in Manitoba who hold the same views as to education, and who complain in the same way.

Most people know that the British North America Act places limitations on the power of provincial legislatures to make laws with respect to education. The minority of any provinces which had separate schools established by law previous to its entrance into the confederation is entitled to retain them. In this the Manitoba Act differs slightly from the British America Act. Sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the Manitoba Act, reads as follows:

Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, which any class of persons have by law or practice in the Province at the Union.

The words "or practice" are not in the British North America Act. As the Catholics of Manitoba considered that they had at the Union "by practice" if not by law, denominational schools, they contested the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act of 1890. The Manitoba courts decided

that the law was valid. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, and that court, consisting of five judges, unanimously decided that the law was *ultra vires*. The case was then taken to England, and the Judicial Committee held that the Manitoba School Act of 1890 was valid.

It was then considered by most people that the Manitoba school question was settled once for all. But that was not the opinion of Archbishop Tache and the leaders and advisers of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba. They believed that the British North America Act provided that, under certain circumstances, the minority which felt aggrieved by the legislation of the majority, in the matter of religious education, had a right to appeal to the Governor-General in Council, and they consequently sent petitions to Ottawa. Here again the decision depended upon the way in which the law should be authoritatively interpreted. The Government considered it best to get an authoritative decision on the subject of the petitions. A case was consequently made out and submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada. The petitioners rested their case on the following sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act, and sub-sections 2 and 3 of the Manitoba Act of 1870. It may be well to place them in parallel columns:

B. N. A. Act.
 Subsection 3 of Sec. 93.
 When in any Province a system of separate schools exists by law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

Manitoba Act, 1870.
 Subsection 2 of Sec. 22.
 In any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section.

A series of six questions involving all the points requiring interpretation and elucidation were drawn up. The questions were in due time considered by the Supreme Court, and judgments were delivered at considerable length. The answers given were favorable to the contention of the memorialists. For instance, the answer "Yes" was given to the first question, which was as follows:

Is the appeal referred to in the said memorials and petitions and asserted thereby such an appeal as is admissible by sub-section 3 of section 93, of the British North America Act, 1867, or by sub-section 2 of section 22, of the Manitoba Act, etc.?

An affirmative answer was also given to the second question:

Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the sub-sections above referred to, or either of them?

The Manitoba case was afterwards submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, with the result seen in our telegrams of yesterday and to-day.

The question so far has been merely a legal one. The powers of the Provincial Governments have been clearly defined by the courts. It now remains to be seen what political action will be taken on the question. It is one, as all must see, that requires the most careful handling. Rashness and indiscretion on the part of the Government may be followed by the most serious results. It is to be hoped that the leading men of the Dominion will enter upon the consideration of the question with the determination to treat all denominations fairly.

SHORT-SIGHTED.

The way in which the organ of the Opposition deals with the latest phase of the Manitoba school question, is characteristic. It looks at it from a party standpoint, and can only consider what effect the decision will have on Sir M. Bowell and his colleagues. It evidently could not see far enough to discern that the necessity of coming to a decision on the subject and speaking out plainly with respect to it, will be much more embarrassing to the Hon. Mr. Laurier than it will be to the Conservative leader. Our contemporary surely must have observed how very carefully Mr. Laurier in his speeches kept clear of that very delicate subject. He never mentioned it when it was possible to avoid it. There is not, we venture to say, the remotest allusion to that very troublesome topic in his very pretty Montreal speech. He is not deficient in tact, and he saw how difficult it would be to speak on that subject to an English-speaking Montreal audience in such a way as to win a cheer, and plaudits of all kinds are what the Liberal Leader dearly loves. The Manitoba school question is one with which he cannot afford to trifle or to temporize. He must before long speak out on it plainly. He is, to use the words of our contemporary, on that question in "a very awkward position indeed." Whatever position he takes and whatever words he utters he will be sure to offend many whose support he strongly desires to retain. Pretty phrases and well turned sentences, meaning little or nothing, will not avail him in the least when speaking on this question. Both his friends and his opponents will require him to speak definitely and forcibly on this question.

If there is a stormy time ahead, as we fear there is, the gentle and ornamental Liberal Leader will, we fear, be badly damaged.

CALM AGAIN.

As we expected, the political storm in France is over. The political atmosphere has cleared, and the political sky is for the moment bright. The new President is at peace with all the world, and the new ministry begins its labors with a light heart. The revolutionists have washed off their war paint and have put on their mildest manners. Matters will, no doubt, go on quietly for a few weeks. But in time new combinations will be formed, and the unquiet spirits of the Chamber of Deputies will think it safe to indulge in their favorite pastime of baiting the President and smashing ministries.

The Socialists who were the other day so fierce and so ready to turn everything upside down have kindly consented to let society alone for a while. They have apparently permitted the bloated capitalists to live a little longer and to enjoy the good things of this life that have fallen to their share. It may be that they have had a glimpse of the true state of things and have been convinced that there is a line beyond which they will not be allowed to pass. The friends of peace and good order are patient and good tempered, but it will not do to provoke them too far. It is just possible that there are indications not visible to everyone that they have made up their minds not to stand much more nonsense. The party of order in France is strong, and those who calculate upon its being asleep or drugged may find that they have blundered egregiously.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
 World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Fell & Co. have a well selected stock of wines and liquors for the Christmas trade.

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside.

32 TAYLOR'S SAFES

AND VAULT DOORS
 withstand the furious
 flames in the two great
 fires which took place in
 Toronto last week, being
 subjected to the most
 severe tests, and invariably
 proved themselves
 to be FIRE-PROOF.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

64 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

PHOTO ENGRAVING AND ZINC ETCHING

In Line and Half Tono.

Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.

JONES,

59½ Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
 ja26-tf

To build up a

name that is

synonymous with

excellence requires

true merit.

Then let the reputation assure you

of the merit of

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

AN UNLOSEABLE INCOME.

An annual premium of \$353.20 for age 25 secures a \$20,000 policy yielding to beneficiary an income of \$1,000 per annum, absolutely for life. The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, is the only company making such a guarantee.

HEISTERMAN & CO., Agents,
 75 Government Street.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

If you wish prompt shipment, close quotations, high class

WE ARE THE PEOPLE.

MENZIE, TURNER & CO.,

Office, Warehouse and Factories, 8, 10 and 12 Liberty St., (late the Macfarlane Shade Co.)

GEO. POWELL & CO.

CHEAPSIDE

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES AND RANGES, : :
 HARDWARE, : : : :
 CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
 CUTLERY, ETC. : : : :

CHEAPSIDE 127 Government Street.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1883.)
 CAPITAL (With power to increase) \$600,000, \$2,920,000.
 RESERVE \$275,000, \$1,338,333.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).
 IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
 CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York. Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia, HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from \$1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
 Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
 Victoria, B.C., Jan. 1, 1895. ap5
GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

PORTFOLIOS

For the MASTERPIECES OF THE ART GALLERIES have been received and are for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Complete your file of the Folios without delay. Full number now on hand.

DIRECT FROM THE ORIENT PER S. S. TACOMA

A large consignment of

ORIENTAL RUGS

The stock includes the following:

**RICH IN COLOR.
 FINE DESIGNS.
 WELL FINISHED.
 VERY CHEAP.**

And a few smaller ones.
 See these Rugs at once.

WEILER BROS.

MARVELOUS LINIMENT & MIXTURE Cures Rheumatism

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

SPRAINS, PAINS AND ACHES.

READ A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Dean & Cryderman, Victoria, British Columbia, GENTLEMEN,—Was troubled with rheumatism so bad I could hardly walk, and was cured by using your Marvellous Rheumatic Cure.
 A. McNEILL, New York Hotel.

Dean & Cryderman, Victoria, British Columbia, DEAR SIR,—Had a bad sprained ankle, used Marvellous Liniment and was entirely cured in three days.
 GEORGE SCHMIDT, Stoltz Restaurant.

To Dean & Cryderman, druggists, GENTLEMEN,—With much pleasure I add my testimony to your valuable Marvellous Rheumatic Cure. For three months I suffered terrible pain. Could not move only by the aid of two sticks. I have only taken two bottles of the medicine and two of the Liniment, and I can now go without sticks, and hope after the third bottle to go to work.
 Yours very thankfully, S. NORMAN, 48 Oswego street, corner Michigan street.

DEAN & CRYDERMAN SOLE AGENTS,

Corner Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

AUCTION SALES.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

PRELIMINARY

We are instructed by a gentleman giving up housekeeping to remove to our well appointed and central salerooms,

COR. BROAD ST. AND TROUNCE AVE

—TO SELL BY—

—AUCTION—

—ON—

TUESDAY, 5th FEBRUARY,

At 2 p.m., his desirable

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Particulars later.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,

a26 Leading Auctioneers.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Land Sale—Valuable Improved Farm, Sea Island.

Monday, 11th February, 11 a.m.

I have been instructed by the mortgagee to sell at my sale-rooms, Wharf street, Victoria, that splendid improved farm situate on Sea Island, North Arm of Fraser River, and well known as the Fraser Ranch. This is considered one of the finest farms on the River, and is about six miles from Vancouver by the North Arm road.

The property consists of those pieces or parcels of land known as Section 18 and north half of Section 19, and Fractional sections numbered 7 and 17, also an island on said Fractional Sections numbered 17 and 18, all in Block V. North, Range 6 West, in the District of New Westminster, except 5 acres of said island heretofore granted to J. H. Todd, on which is erected the Richmond Cannery (the adjoining lands are well suited for a cannery) excepting Section 17, exclusive of the island. Said lands said to contain 23 acres, more or less. There is a fine barn that cost about \$2,000, 2 story dwelling house, orchard and other improvements. There is about 100 acres, more or less, cleared land, and the property is well dyked.

Terms of sale—One half cash, balance in two years at 7 per cent. in arrear.

ja22 G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER,

At the Old Stand, Douglas Street, near Yates.

Business carried on as before.

Money advanced on goods for absolute sale.

Household Goods, etc., etc., bought to any amount for Spot Cash. ja11-tf

PLINY E. DAVIS & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS, - - 33 AND 40 YATES ST.

Liberal advances made on consignments, Stocks of merchandise and furniture of dwellings bought for spot cash. ja30

S. DUCK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

House, Land and Commission Agents.

Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.

Account Sales promptly settled.

DUCK BUILDING, NO. 58 BROAD STREET.
 The most commodious storage in the Province. ja1-1mo

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
 Ward & Co., Ld. v. John Clark.

I have seized and will sell at public auction the undermentioned goods and chattels, the property of the defendant, in front of my office, Bastion Square, Victoria City, on Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the 29th day of December, 1894, in the suit of Robert Ward & Company, Limited Liability, v. John Clark, to levy \$8,901.33 and \$3.64 for costs of execution, etc., also interest on \$8,901.33 at 6 per cent. per annum from the 29th day of December, 1894, until payment, besides sheriff's poundage, officer's fees and all legal expenses, 23 kegs of powder, more or less, one steamboat boiler. Terms cash. ja29 J. E. McMILLAN, Sheriff.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—Under power of sale conferred by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd of June, 1893, and registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in Charge Book vol. 12, folio 151, No. 14975b, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st of February 1895, for the purchase of Lots 10, 26, Haywood avenue, Victoria City, and the six-roomed cottage and improvements thereon. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. C. PEMBERTON,
 No. 39½ Langley street,
 Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Victoria Building Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad Street, open to view, on THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1895, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' and Auditors' Reports, also Secretary's Report and Balance Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Election of Officers and Board of Management, together with the drawing for the appropriation. See that your shares are in good standing.

By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

GOLD MEDALS

—FOR THE—

CALIGRAPH

TYPEWRITER.

The Caligraph Typewriter has recently added two important Gold Medals to its long list of awards. It received the only Gold Medal awarded to typewriters at the Exposition Universelle held at Antwerp. It was also awarded the First Gold Medal at the Lyons Exposition. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 237 Broadway, New York.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO., AGENTS.

FOR COLDS

Coughs, asthma, chronic bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, hoarseness, etc., etc. Try the Indian Vegetable Cough Syrup. Sure remedy. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction, or we will return your money. BENTLEY & MCGREGOR, corner Government and Bay streets, Victoria, B.C. ja20 1m

EVERYBODY IS LOOKING FOR A RAISE

YOU CAN HAVE THE BEST IN THE MARKET BY USING

KEEWATIN FLOUR.

AUCTION SALES.

Feb. 5—Furniture, etc. H. Cuthbert & Co.
Feb. 11—Valuable improved farm, G. Byrnes.
Feb. 20—Live and dead stock. H. Cuthbert & Co.

THE CITY.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Building Society is called for this evening.

A SPECIAL meeting of the city council is called by the Mayor for this morning at 10 o'clock.

MR. E. BAYNES REED, J.P., on Monday held a special court for the revision of the Dominion voters' list for his district, No. 11, the alterations being comparatively few and unimportant.

ALFRED DUGAN, the rope walker, has somewhat altered his arrangements for Saturday's performance. It is now announced to take place at the drill hall, for the benefit of the battalion band, which will give a promenade concert from 8 to 10 o'clock.

The Victoria Creamery, at 82 Douglas street, are preparing to put an electric motor in for churning and want to use up five hundred gallons of milk daily, and would like farmers or other having milk for sale to call on them at once. They are prepared to make permanent contracts at fair prices.

YESTERDAY was to have seen the trial commenced of Peter Bellinger for the selling into slavery of little Arthur Lamour. In the absence of Mr. Justice Drake a further adjournment was asked for by Hon. A. N. Richards for the Crown and granted, Monday the 4th proximo being the new date fixed.

The water committee of the city council are understood to have under consideration the propriety of recommending the council to purchase a bicycle for the use of the assistant collector of water rates, who has a great amount of street work to perform. A wheel would also be found of great utility at the police barracks.

At a meeting of the sergeants' mess of the B.C.B.G.A. on Monday evening, it was decided, as inspection comes off about the end of February, to hold the proposed entertainment on the evening of the 30th March. In addition to the programme formerly announced, Mr. St. Clair has kindly promised to assist in bringing a class of his boys from the High school to give a performance.

THE N. Y. World almanac for 1895 contains 500 pages and gives information about 1,400 different topics. It furnishes an immense amount of educational and railway statistics, information about colleges, the income tax, tariff, state and national election returns, the names and addresses of Federal officials, lists of fraternal and secret societies. The book is altogether of great excellence.

LIQUOR cases were not strongly in evidence at yesterday's session of the police court. They were, however, productive of considerable revenue. Robert Irvine, drunk, contributed \$5 and costs; Ah Yuen, for supplying, was fined \$50, or in default, two months' hard labor, and James Ibbotson, "Jimmy Peanuts," was assessed \$25. The irrepressible James said that he would like a remand in order to secure legal advice, but this request being refused, he decided to do one month at the provincial jail instead of contributing to the cash box.

THE Crescent Cycling Club of Wellington have reorganized for 1895 with the following officers: President, D. W. Eberts, M.D.; captain, James Deeming; secretary-treasurer, Theodore Bryant; managing committee, L. A. Murphy and A. Deeming. Theodore Bryant is the nominee for C. W. A. consul. The club is stronger than last year numerically, and will do its best to retain the Provincial championship which it now holds. A club team will meet all comers during the season at any distances.

DANIEL CONNORS, who is the tenant of a cabin in the locality known as Goose Rock flat, between Discovery and Chatham streets, was placed under arrest by sergeant of police J. W. Walker yesterday, in consequence of his premises being searched and a considerable quantity of stolen property being brought to light. The police visited Connors' abode armed with a search warrant, suspicion having fallen upon the cabin in connection with the disappearance of a set of sloop sails and a general outfit from Spratt's wharf in October last. The property, which is owned by M. S. Morgan, was located, and Connors arrested for having stolen property in his possession.

"A NIGHT at the Circus" with jolly Nellie McHenry, whom everybody knows and admires as Electra, the dashing circus rider, and Madeline Milan, a demure little Quakeress, twin sisters, will be the attraction at the Victoria theatre next Saturday afternoon and evening. New music, new specialties, and an all round clever company is promised. For Miss McHenry no recommendation is needed; all know her as the brightest, cleverest, jolliest soubrette now before the American public. The novelty of "A Night at the Circus" is the last act, which represents the dressing tent of the Great Imperial Circus with a view of the ring and the audience at the back. In this act Miss McHenry appears as the Queen of the Arena in full circus rider's costume on the back of a beautiful white horse.

DAVID JONES, James Barbor and Harry Humphreys, arrested for highway robbery upon the information of a Chinese washerman named Ah Chau, yesterday regained their liberty. They produced evidence to establish the fact that they were seeing the sights of Chinatown at the very time that Ah Chau declares they were engaged in robbing him on upper Douglas street. Again the Chinaman's evidence is discredited by the fact that there is no light at the point where the robbery is alleged to have been committed, and it would be impossible for a person to be positively identified there on a dark night. There are other suspicious circumstances that lead the police to conclude

MR. LEO BRADLEY
Receives pupils for organ, piano, singing and "colle" lessons given at pupils' residences when desired. Slight singing and elementary violin classes conducted at small fees. Choirmaster and organist, R.E. church. Address 101 Pandora street. ja6

IN AID OF THE ORPHANS.

The Ball at Assembly Hall Draws Well and is an Eminent Success.

Attendance Large and Arrangements Perfect in Each and Every Detail.

Everyone who attended the dancing party at Assembly hall last evening had what is popularly described as "a real good time," and the knowledge that they were, while enjoying themselves immensely, advancing considerably the good work of the Protestant Orphans' Home, did not detract from the pleasure experienced by each and everyone of the jolly company. There was no dissatisfaction to give expression to, but on the contrary much to praise and admire. So thought the three hundred or more ladies and gentlemen who were the guests of the evening, and the ladies to whom the success of the ball was due felt that they were in a measure rewarded for their many days of preparatory hard work. The fulness of their reward will come later, when the returns shall have been completed and the funds of the Home receive a substantial addition.

The ballroom itself never looked prettier. Not that the decorations were especially elaborate, but they were in remarkably good taste. Banners and bannerettes of all sizes and shapes and colors were everywhere, mingling their brilliant hues with the dark green of the cedar and fir, the tout ensemble being graceful and picturesque in the extreme. In the work of providing the decorations the ladies had the assistance of a number of the members of the J.B.A.A. as well as of the ship's company of the Phœnix, to all of whom their full share of credit is due. The supper room, too, was charmingly arranged, while the supper, provided entirely by the ladies, was one fit for princes and kings. It left nothing to be desired and was the subject of genuine and general commendation. The business men of the city contributed their share in the wines and liquors, which were abundant and of "the best" only.

There was throughout the evening an entire and delightful absence of formality—the stiffness was reserved for this morning; for the dance programme contained twenty numbers exclusive of extras, and the music was so good that few dances, if any, were sat out. Finn's orchestra occupied the musicians' stand and presented effectively the following dance programme:

Lancers—Alamo..... Barnes Waltz—"Glad to be Home"..... Jakobowitz Schottische—"The Skirt Dancers"..... Cowan Waltz—"Santiago"..... Corbin Polka—"Hornpipe"..... Smith Waltz—"The Towery"..... Hix Schottische—"Curly Headed Coons"..... Finn Waltz—"Chestnuts"..... Hix Lancers—"Loomis College"..... Zim Waltz—"Pillingsbury"..... Finn Schottische—"Wardlight"..... Baker Deux-Temps—"Washington Post"..... Sonas Waltz—"Molly, I and the Baby"..... Kennedy Lancers—"Echoes of the Minstrels"..... Finn Schottische—"Mamie"..... Finn Waltz—"Symphony"..... Finn Waltz—"Remembrance of Naples"..... Bennett Schottische—"Dancing in the Barn"..... Brooks Waltz—"Haunts of the Nymphs"..... Bennett Waltz—"Danube Waves"..... Ivanoville

That the ball was a complete success surprises no one. The ladies who were in charge are not inexperienced in providing agreeable entertainment for their friends and the announcement of the names appearing on the list of the ladies' committee was a guarantee of thorough preparation. These ladies are Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. I. W. Powell, Mrs. A. C. Flamerfelt, Mrs. James L. Raymur, Mrs. Bryden, Mrs. J. Stuart Yates and Mrs. Loewen.

Luncheon is to be served at the Assembly hall from noon until 2 o'clock to-day, and the ladies hope to see as many of their gentlemen friends as can be on hand.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The "Islander" Replaces the "Charmer" on the Mail and Route-Incoming Passengers.

The P. C. Steamship Co.'s steamer Walla Walla left San Francisco for this port yesterday, her Victoria passengers being: N. Bauregard, Minnie Edwards, R. Spence, F. C. Laird, H. Sherlock, Mrs. Ahern, Grace Lynn, Mrs. Lynn, E. Friesch, A. W. Egle, Laura Hathway, Mrs. Kavanagh, Miss Kavanagh, Franz Richter, George B. Chalmers, Mrs. Gordon and child, and E. W. Price.

The scaler Victoria, Capt. Foley commanding, sailed yesterday on her annual cruise. Her crew is made up of six whites and 21 Indians.

An accident befel the Mud Lark dredge in James bay yesterday morning. The big lifting timber attached to the scoop broke, thus disabling the craft.

The Charmer went off the Vancouver route last night, and this morning the Islander, which has been idle for several months took her place.

The bark Thermopylae sailed on Tuesday night from Port Townsend for Shanghai and was off Cape Flattery yesterday morning.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer.....from Vancouver.
" City of Kingston....." Port Townsend.
" Rosalie....." N. Westminster.
" Princess Louise....." Port Angeles.
" Evangel....." Port Angeles.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer.....for Vancouver.
" City of Kingston....." Port Townsend.
" Rosalie....." N. Westminster.
" Princess Louise....." N. Westminster.
" Evangel....." Port Angeles.
" Schr Victoria....." N. P. O.

F. V. Warmoll, representing Seeley, the American perfumer, Detroit, Mich, is at the Driford.

The Magic Touch

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla. You smile at the idea. But if you suffer from Dyspepsia

And indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim,

"That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills cure liver ills. 26c.

LUCKY DOGS.

Complete List of the Four Legged Prize Winners at the Market Hall Exhibition.

Scoring of the Poultry Completed, But The Results Not Yet Announced.

To-day the annual meeting of the B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association will be held and the annual exhibition of the society will be brought to an end. It has not been a great success in point of attendance, but the show is a good one and possibly the attendance on this the last day may make amends. In addition to the regular prizes, a \$50 water pitcher has been offered by Davidson Brothers, for the best thoroughbred dog and bitch in the show, while Dr. Duncan also offers a valuable special for the finest animal on the benches. The judging of the poultry was not yet completed yesterday evening; that of the dogs was, however, the prize winners being as hereunder:

English setter—Bitch pup, S. Whitaker 1, T. Hardy 2; dog pup, J. C. McClure 1, F. Turner 2; bitch, F. Turner 1 and 2; dog, W. Lindley 1, B. H. John 2.
English pointer—Dog pup, E. Wall; bitch, R. Sears 1, E. Wall 2; dog, E. Lee, Greyhound—Dr. Milne.
Rough-coated St. Bernard—Bitch pup, R. Erskine; bitch, W. Roston 1, T. Fairfield 2; dog, R. A. Cunningham 1, E. Cordingley 2.
English mastiff—Dog, E. Pender.
Spaniel—Black cocker dog, H. H. Wright 1 and 2; red cocker bitch, Mrs. H. H. Wright; liver and white field dog, W. J. Beaven 1, D. F. Fee 2; black and white field bitch pup, the Model Kennels; black and white bitch, Model Kennels; black and white field dog, J. K. Macdonald; black field dog, W. H. Langley 1, H. H. Wright 2; Sussex, C. W. Ward; pointer, W. A. Ward; liver and white cocker bitch, George Jay, Jr.; black and white cocker bitch, George Jay, Jr.; red cocker pup, Dr. Milne 1 and 2; liver cocker, Dr. Milne; red cocker bitch, Dr. Milne; black cocker bitch, Mrs. H. H. Wright 1, Dr. Milne 2.
Gordon setter—Bitch pup, W. Bickford; bitch, C. C. Bass; dog, W. Bickford 1, G. Porter 2.
Irish setter—Bitch pup, A. Fairfield; dog pup, J. A. Morrison 1, R. Jones 2; bitch, W. H. Perrin 1, Dr. Duncan 2; dog, W. G. Perrin 1, E. W. Esplebroach 2.
Bull terrier—Bitch, C. Malcolm; dog, W. Craig 1, M. G. Drummond 2; bull dog, A. E. Macnaughton; bitch, A. E. Macnaughton.
Collie—Dog pup, H. G. Wilson 1, A. Johnson 2; bitch, W. J. McKee Jr. 1, Estate J. H. Carmichael 2; dog, W. J. McKee Jr. 1, Herald Scott 2.
English retriever—Pup G. A. Richardson.
Pug—Dog, A. E. Macnaughton 1 and 2.
Terrier—Hough, toy bitch, G. A. Perrin; smooth toy bitch, Mrs. Dudgeon; skye dog, S. Whitaker 1, Mrs. Henry Croft 2; Irish dog pup, W. P. Perkins 1, Charles Green 2; Irish bitch, G. A. Perrin 1, (aged) D. H. Anderson 2; wire haired fox dog, B. H. T. Drake; Irish dog, R. Hall 1, H. Calwell 2; black and tan toy, Mrs. Renwick; fox pup, W. McCurrach; fox pup, W. McCurrach; fox bitch, Miss Dunsmuir 1, W. McCurrach 2; fox dog, G. J. Robinson 1, F. W. Weldon 2.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Mining Stock Exchange—Proposed Company of Garrison Artillery at Westminster.

Stabbing Case—Held up in the Terminal City—New Smelter Enterprise.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 30.—A meeting of the trustees of the newly chartered mining stock exchange, held last night, decided to call a meeting of the members on February 9 for the purpose of organizing for active operations.

The Kansas City Smelting Co., who have smelters at Kansas City, Pueblo and other points, are considering the advisability of erecting a smelting plant in this city for the treatment of silver, lead and copper ores. One of their agents is in the province now and well posted mining men are of opinion that the scheme will be carried out before long.

This morning the proprietor of the Boulder was fined \$25 for having his bar open on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, although no liquor selling was proved against him.

T. K. Twigg, of the Golden Gate hotel, who was held up on Saturday night and relieved of \$265, has had another experience with robbers. Last night his horse and buggy, left hitched up outside the Granville hotel disappeared.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 30.—A letter received by J. A. Forin from General Herbert states that the Minister of Militia approves of the raising of a company of garrison artillery here, and steps are being taken for its organization at once.

William Goudy was brought up for sentence to-day for stabbing John Jordan. He was fined \$100 or three months, Judge Spinks taking into consideration the fact that Jordan used the knife first.

Possible Outbreak at Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—The government is preparing for a possible outbreak on the part of Peixotoists and Jacobins. There was rioting in the streets last evening. The police attacked and dispersed the rioters, some of whom were injured. The outlook is somewhat serious.

The rush still continues for Montgomery's chocolate creams. They are delicious.

"No-To-Bac" cures the tobacco habit. For sale at Bowes' drugstore, 27 Johnson St.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Pure candy made daily at Montgomery's, 42 Government street.

SPECIAL facilities for making blank books, R. T. Williams & Co., 28 Broad street.

Obstinate coughs yield to the grateful soothing action of Norway Pine Syrup. The racking persistent cough of consumptives is quickly relieved by this unrivalled throat and lung remedy. Price 25c. and 50c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Westside Sale.

PRICES TALK In the same way that a good many people do. If you could trust all you see in advertisements, it would be easy enough to get a bargain anywhere; but human nature is frail, and it's well to get behind price and see quality.

HOURS OF TALK won't say as much as a glance at the contents of THE WESTSIDE STORE. Look it over and take some impressions home with you—even if you don't take anything else. They'll be useful to you some day. There's an old saying about the nimble penny being better than the slow sixpence. Believing in the proverb, we have made SROU Cash our business creed. Little profits mean big patronage, and we've had reason to know that it does. We're trying it again for the ensuing week.

NOTHING STAYS long enough on the shelves to grow cobwebs. When any article shows a tendency to stock, out it goes at any price; hence the goods offered at this sale are nearly all of this winter's stock, and as desirable as money can buy.

SOME FOLKS call it luck when you find a dollar bill; anyone can be lucky who will take advantage of a sale like ours.

OVER 1,800 SALES FOR CASH have been made since Monday, the 7th instant, and as every sale should act as an advertisement, we expect to be busy this week.

J. HUTCHESON & Co.

Victoria, January 21st, 1895.

CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

WINTER CLOTHING

—AND—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

—AT—

S. REID'S,

No. 122 GOVERNMENT STREET.

—||—

SALE NOW ON

ja6

DO YOU

Want to buy a Suit or an Overcoat, or perhaps, a Pair of Pants? No doubt you do; but money is scarce, and the weather is so fine that you think you can get along for some time with your old ones. This is what a great many have to do at present; but if you are going to buy anything in our line see what we have, and our prices, before buying elsewhere. We have no shop-worn, old style goods to offer you; we send that class of goods to auction and let others handle it. Suits reduced from \$10.00 and \$12.00 to \$7.50. We can sell you a Suit for \$4.50. But our \$7.50 Suit, all wool, good weight, is not equalled in the city. 20 per cent. off all Clothing; many lines, more.

GILMORE & M'CANDLESS,

NOS. 35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

PERSONAL.

John Hilbert, of Nanaimo, is staying at the Oriental.
F. C. Cotton, M.P.P., is not yet well enough to be about.
J. Shaw and J. T. Fagan, of Vancouver, are guests at the New England.

John McNab, of Westminster, fisheries inspector, is a guest at the Oriental.
J. D. Prentice, M.P.P., is at the Jubilee hospital in the first stages of low fever.

S. Bevins, wife and daughter, formerly of Duncan, arrived from St. Thomas, Ont., last evening and are guests at the Oriental.

Von. Archdeacon Sorlien is expected to return from California in time to again occupy the pulpit of St. James' on Sunday week.

Chas. E. Warner, Tacoma; Austin Claborn, San Francisco, and Dr. G. F. Boddington, of New Westminster, are among the guests at the Driford.

Geo. E. Hollidge and James Wright, Tacoma; S. C. Taylor, Toronto, and John McGregor, Vancouver, are guests at the New England.

Wm. Farrell, Wm. Garden, Henry Collins, A. St. G. Hamerley, W. E. Drake, J. D. Brezee and H. P. M. Lang arrived down from the Terminal City last evening and are quartered at the Driford.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Waltham Watch Co., P. S. Bartlett, (atom wind).
Appleton, Tracy & Co. (all new movements) 15 00
Low grades from..... 4 00
Elgin Watch Co., B. W. Raymond..... 15 00

SPECIAL—CLOCK.

Eight-Day Cathedral Gong, striking hours and half hours, \$7.50.

S. A. STODDART,

Practical Watch-maker, 68 1/2 Yates Street.

HANG WO HING KEE,

Importers and dealers in

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

NO. 31 CORMORANT STREET,
P.O. BOX 832. no20 VICTORIA, B.C.

ANTHRACITE COAL

Try it in your furnace, self-feeder, or base-burner; burns in any stove; hardly any ash and is clean and economical. Terms cash. Leave or telephone orders for coal or wood to

SWINERTON & ODDY,

110 Government St. Tel. 491. P.O. Box 6312

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Seventh Parliament.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1895.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. P. McLeod. Mr. KIDD moved for a return showing the extent and boundaries of all timber leases granted to mill companies or other parties between Sechelt and Gower Point, Howe Sound; with other information relating to the same. Agreed to.

Mr. EBERTS introduced a bill to amend the act for the protection of game birds and fishes. Read a first time.

NEW WESTMINSTER CHARTER.

The house went into committee on the bill to amend the act of incorporation of New Westminster city, with Mr. Hume in the chair.

Discussion took place in consequence of a question asked by Dr. Walkem, as to whether there is anything in the amendments whereby the Sisters' hospital, as well as the general public hospital, is to be exempted from taxation. Mr. Kennedy, the promoter of the bill, answering that there is not, and Hon. Mr. Davis remarking that the refusal of the council last year to remit the taxes as usual had been a very serious affair for the institution.

The next discussion was on an amendment to the bill as introduced in the matter of appeals against assessments, which Mr. Kennedy said was prompted by the desire for protection against the "chronic kickers" who appeal every year. Mr. Eberts protested against this innovation, holding that it is absolutely necessary for protection against great injustice that there shall be the right of appeal. Hon. Mr. Davis argued to the same effect. After further discussion the amendment was lost, the clause remaining as originally in the bill.

When the section providing for placing the control of the police in the hands of commissioners was reached, Hon. Mr. Davis spoke strongly in approval of this as the only proper way to govern the police force, pointing out that he had himself introduced a similar amendment to the municipal act a few years ago; and stating that when in Westminster not long ago he had heard complaints from the police there respecting the effects of aldermanic control.

The committee rose and reported progress, having adopted all but the schedules of the bill.

The report from committee on the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company's bill was adopted, with certain amendments proposed by Mr. Rogers.

NANAIMO WATERWORKS.

On motion to adopt the report from committee on the Nanaimo city waterworks bill, Dr. Walkem gave notice of his intention to move an amendment providing for a vote of the electors upon giving effect to the act; and also for an offer of fair compensation to the waterworks company already carrying on operations there. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS agreed with the principle of these amendments, which are to the same effect as those of which he has given notice with respect to the Vancouver and Westminster bills.

Adjournment agreed to.

The Nanaimo official map bill was read a third time and passed.

STAVE RIVER COMPANY.

MR. HELMCKEN moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Stave River Electric and Power Company, which he explained wants authority to take water from the Stave river for the purpose of generating electricity for lighting and tramway and other purposes, particularly in view of their desire to establish a paper mill. He pointed out that last year a considerable quantity of paper was shipped from Vancouver which had been manufactured in the states of Washington and Oregon, this showing that there is an outlet for the product of the proposed mill. He said there are safeguards in the bill, to provide that the vested rights of other companies established within a radius of fifty miles shall not be interfered with.

MR. SEMLIN thought no one could take exception to the proposition to establish a paper mill, but the powers asked for are much more far-reaching in their effect; and if this company, are like others which have come before the house, to consider their franchise as an exclusive one within the area prescribed, he would have great objection to giving them a monopoly of the powers asked for.

Hon. COL. BAKER said he did not understand that the company ask any exclusive right, which he would not favor.

MR. McPHERSON feared that after this company is incorporated when another one wants to come in there will be a motion introduced for compensation just as in the case of the Nanaimo city waterworks bill this afternoon.

MR. WILLIAMS, wishing to give the matter more consideration, moved the adjournment of the debate.

HON. MR. DAVIS said he thought some hon. members take an unnecessarily unfavorable view of this bill. He rather considered that legislation of this nature for the promotion of public works involving the expenditure of a large sum of money should be encouraged rather than opposed. The rights and powers to be given by the act are safeguarded by the insertion of the following clause, the provisions of which were adopted as a guiding principle by the government a few years ago:

"36. The powers and privileges conferred by this act, and the provisions hereof, are hereby declared to be granted subject to the rights of the crown, and also subject to any future legislation regarding the subject matter of this act, or of the powers or privileges hereby conferred, which the legislature may see fit to adopt."

He thought that the insertion of the provision just read has met the objections of the petitioners against the bill, and that as it now stands it may be passed with great advantage to the interests of the province. He believed, as he had often said before, in giving every encouragement to the introduction of foreign capital, and the protection of that capital when it is introduced, and whatever encouragement may be given to bills of this kind he thought would be of distinct benefit to the community.

MR. SWORN pointed out that with the express consent of the promoters of the bill a clause had been inserted in the private bills committee stating that the privileges granted are not to be considered as exclusive.

Motion for adjournment of debate withdrawn; bill read a second time after further discussion.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Davis—To introduce a bill intitled "An act respecting overholding tenants."

Skin Diseases.
Skin diseases are more or less occasioned by bad blood. B. B. B. cures the following Skin Diseases: Shingles, Erysipelas, Itching Rash, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples, and Blisters, by removing all impurities from the blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

KING'S ROAD MISSION.

This New Reformed Episcopal Congregation Celebrates the Anniversary of Its Establishment.

The first anniversary of the King's road (R.E.) mission was celebrated Tuesday night, the meeting being preceded by a substantial tea, entirely provided by the members of the new church, and reflecting great credit upon the energy of the ladies. A very interesting meeting followed, the Bishop, Rev. Edward Cridge, presiding. The Bishop gave a brief opening address, in which he reminded those present that the Reformed Episcopal body had no funds with which to help the new movement. He also noticed the absence of any influential people as members of the congregation, and from the fact that there are so many beautiful churches in the city it could only be a consequence that could hold the new church together.

Rev. G. Clement King then read the report of the work done for the year, in his capacity as Bishop's assistant and rector of the new church. The financial report showed the total revenue to have been \$417.40 for the year, \$43.50 being the expenses of the mission, and the balance, \$373.90, the total of Rev. Mr. King's stipend.

Rev. Mr. King expressed confidence that the work will go on until the mission grows into a church with proportions equal to those of any of the city churches. He added a few words of encouragement, commenting upon the contents of the report and referring especially to the study of economy necessary to make a salary of \$373 spread over a year in Victoria.

Rev. R. G. Marison and Mr. Arthur Lee also spoke encouragingly of the work and hopefulness of its future, while Miss Houghton, Mr. Offerhaus, and Mr. S. Reid contributed to the musical success of the evening, as did also the mission choir.

After the benediction by the Bishop the congregation dispersed with high hopes for a bright and prosperous future.

The Oriental Rugs we import are selling right along; of course you want to see these goods to know what effective coverings for your floors can be obtained at small cost. Weller Bros.

For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 241.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the Sum of \$120,000 in Anticipation of the Receipt of its Revenue for the Year 1895.

WHEREAS by virtue of the Municipal Act, 1892, and Amending Acts, every municipality may under the conditions contained therein, borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding, however, an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of the amount of taxes collected during the previous year (1894) of the sum that was levied that year by a general rate upon the land, improvements or real property in the municipality, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation, which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

AND WHEREAS seventy-five per cent. of the amount of taxes upon land, improvements or real property, collected during the year 1894, of the sum that was levied that year by a general rate upon land, improvements or real property, was \$124,390.13;

AND WHEREAS to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1895, payable out of the annual revenue, before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said Corporation to borrow the sum of \$120,000;

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria by the Mayor and the Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of \$120,000, in such amounts and at such times as subject as hereinafter provided the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said Corporation for the year 1895, and shall, together with the interest thereon, be repayable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof, on or before the 31st day of December, 1895, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The amount so borrowed and interest thereon shall be a liability of the said Corporation payable out of the municipal revenue for current year 1895, and the form of obligation to be given as acknowledgment of such liability shall be to the said lender or lenders a promissory note or notes as the sums may be required, signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation, and bearing the seal of the said Corporation, all of which notes shall be made payable on or before the 31st December, 1895, and shall contain a clause that the liability of the said Corporation incurred by said promissory note or notes shall be a liability payable out of the municipal revenue for the current year 1895.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this By-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements," and "Real Property," shall have respectively the meaning given to them in the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1895."

Passed the Municipal Council the 24th day of January, 1895.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 28th day of January, 1895.

[L.S.] JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 28th day of January, A.D. 1895, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1894.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
SINKING FUNDS.		LOANS.	
Waterworks Loan By-law, 1873.....	\$ 67,029 10	Waterworks, 1873.....	\$ 92,000 00
Waterworks' Amendment Act, 1875.....	49,135 12	do 1875.....	50,000 00
Waterworks Loan By-law, 1877.....	11,581 50	do 1877.....	20,000 00
Corporation By-law, 1878.....	14,834 20	Corporation, 1878.....	20,000 00
Public Lighting By-law, 1885.....	6,194 85	Public Lighting, 1885.....	16,000 00
Drainage By-law, 1885.....	1,533 39	Drainage, 1885.....	5,000 00
Waterworks By-law, 1886.....	14,347 20	Waterworks, 1886.....	75,000 00
Streets and Bridge By-law, 1886.....	4,048 65	Streets and Bridge, 1886.....	60,000 00
Johnson Street Sewer By-law, 1889.....	2,632 25	Waterworks \$70,000, 1889.....	70,000 00
Waterworks By-law, 1888.....	1,739 35	do \$50,000, 1889.....	50,000 00
Waterworks \$70,000 By-law, 1889.....	4,931 60	Waterworks, 1888.....	20,000 00
Waterworks \$60,000 By-law, 1889.....	6,633 30	Pleasure Grounds, 1889.....	25,000 00
Pleasure Grounds By-law, 1889.....	2,763 70	Fire Department, 1889.....	15,000 00
Fire Department By-law, 1889.....	1,634 00	Streets, Bridges and Cemetery, 1889.....	45,000 00
Flour Mill Bonus By-law, 1889.....	1,589 09	Flour Mill Bonus, 1889.....	10,000 00
City Hall Addition By-law, 1893.....	3,885 04	City Hall Addition, 1890.....	35,000 00
Cemetery By-law, 1890.....	1,422 00	Cemetery, 1890.....	12,500 00
Sewerage By-law, 1890.....	11,325 75	Sewerage, 1890.....	300,000 00
Public Market Site By-law, 1890.....	1,669 40	Public Market Site, 1890.....	45,000 00
Public Market Building, By-law, 1890.....	2,076 69	do Building, 1890.....	10,000 00
Crematory By-law, 1890.....	805 07	Crematory, 1890.....	25,000 00
Agricultural Association By-law, 1891.....	2,150 85	Agricultural Association, 1891.....	25,000 00
Loan City Victoria Act, 1892.....	11,613 35	City Victoria Act, 1892.....	188,000 00
Street Loan By-law, 1892.....	330 40	Street Loan, 1892.....	25,000 00
Surface Drains By-law, 1893.....	2,132 80	Surface Drains, 1893.....	125,000 00
Educational Loan By-law, 1893.....	952 85	Educational, 1893.....	55,000 00
Electric Light By-law, 1894.....	18 10	Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1894.....	35,000 00
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital By-law, 1894.....	57 30	Exhibition, 1894.....	25,000 00
Exhibition By-law, 1894.....	41 25	Sewerage, 1894.....	100,000 00
Sewerage By-law, 1894.....	164 95	Electric Lighting, 1894.....	55,000 00
	\$237,701 00	Waterworks, 1894.....	150,000 00
		Deposits for use of Streets	250 00
		Contract Deposit Account	3,453 53
		Pemberton Gymnasium.....	5 65
		Waterworks Current Account.....	170,860 30
		Unpaid Interest.....	1,132 50
			\$2,040,650 98

MUNICIPAL TAXES AND FEES OUTSTANDING.	
Water Rents.....	\$ 9,493 79
Cemetery Fees.....	48 75
Trades Licenses.....	1,027 50
Insurance Tax.....	600 00
Land and Improvement Tax.....	68,010 66
Board of Health Special Fund.....	0,363 73
Market Rents.....	80 60
	\$ 89,524 43

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified Correct.
JAMES L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

CHARLES KENT, Treasurer.

Receipts and Expenditures, 1894.

I. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—		II. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—	
From January 1st to December 31st, 1894.		The Mayor.....	\$ 1,700 00
Cash on hand.....	\$ 3,015 06	The Aldermen.....	3,330 00
Balance 1st January, 1894.....	2,437 08		\$ 5,030 00
Land and Improvement Tax.....	173,658 12		
Water Rates and Rents.....	50,689 93		
Trades Licenses.....	18,070 00		
Liquor.....	15,005 00		
Provincial Revenue Tax.....	12,351 00		
Police Insurance Companies Tax.....	9,975 00		
Police Court Fines and Fees.....	4,403 25		
Road Tax.....	4,430 00		
Cemetery Fees.....	2,935 75		
Dog Tax.....	712 60		
Pound Fees.....	680 35		
Market Rents and Fees.....	3,034 80		
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	5,124 38		
Provincial Government Education per capita grant.....	16,413 20		
Provincial Government in aid of Fire Department.....	500 00		
Provincial Government Refund under Section 100 Municipal Act, 1892.....	2,200 76		
Interest.....	2,916 33		
Interest from investment of Sinking Funds.....	8,232 40		
	\$342,935 91		

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

STATEMENT.

Showing details of miscellaneous receipts:
Street lines and grades.....\$ 150 00
Pensions of men from "Home for the Aged".....156 19
Donations from Capt. Power for "Home for the Aged".....500 00
Corporation of Vancouver refund.....38 69
Sale of catalogue "Library".....18 00
Sale of hay and wood "Park".....104 00
Removal of building.....10 00
Cash owing to J. H. Scollie, deceased for wages (buried at expense of the city).....6 60
Corporation seal.....2 00
Searching minutes.....25
Refund from Sewerage Loan, 1894, for pipe.....4,050 00
Drivers' licenses.....14 00
Registration of vehicles.....75 00
Plumbers' licenses.....25
Total.....\$ 5,124 38

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

EXPENDITURE.

SUMMARY.	
I. City Debt.....	\$122,537 49
II. Municipal Council.....	5,030 00
III. Civic Salaries.....	67,118 84
IV. City Institutions (maintenance).....	37,500 62
V. Buildings and Surveys.....	5,760 71
VI. Streets, Bridges and Sidewalks.....	29,893 99
VII. Miscellaneous Expenditure.....	41,356 62
IX. Board of Health.....	16,711 67
	\$355,100 39

City Hall, January 7, 1895.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

DETAILED EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing the expenditure for 1894 as brought to account in the treasury of the City of Victoria from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

I. CITY DEBT—	
Interest on Debentures.....	\$75,212 00
Guarantee of Interest, Victoria & Sidney Railway.....	9,000 30
Interest under annual loan By-law, 1894.....	2,233 53
Sinking Funds.....	\$27,553 48
Interest from Investment of Sinking Funds.....	8,232 40
Brokerage and Exchange.....	\$ 35,785 88
	\$122,537 49

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.		Loan under Authority of the Crematory By-Law.	
1894.			
Jan. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$10,543 81	Paid interest on Coupons.....	\$ 1,000 00
Accrued interest.....	457 13	Balance on hand 31 Dec., 1894.....	10,000 00
	\$11,000 99		\$11,000 99

Certified Correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.		Loan under authority of the City of Victoria Act, 1892.	
Bonds sold.....	\$ 6,000 00	Balance 31 December, 1893.....	\$ 6,087 47
Premium on same.....	150 00	Expenditure to do.....	46 60
Accrued interest.....	2 57	Balance on hand.....	75 20
Interest on debentures from 15 December, 1893, to 22 February, 1894.....	56 70		
	\$ 6,209 27		\$ 6,209 27

Certified Correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.		Loan under Authority of the Educational Loan By-Law, 1893.	
1891.			
Jan. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$ 45,272 68	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894.....	\$14,024 53
Accrued interest.....	15 80	Balance on hand.....	1,231 93
	\$45,288 48		\$15,256 46

Certified correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. City Hall, Jan. 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.		Loan under authority of the Surface Drains By-Law, 1893.	
1894.			
Jan. 1—Balance on hand.....	\$58,371 06	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894.....	\$38,351 31
Accrued interest.....	714 80	Balance.....	731 65
	\$59,085 86		\$39,082 96

Certified correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. City Hall, January 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.		Loan under authority of the Electric Lighting By-Law, 1891.	
Bonds sold.....	\$55,000 00	Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1894.....	\$32,029 22
Accrued interest.....	559 05	Balance.....	23,529 83
	\$55,559 05		\$55,559 05

Certified correct, JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor. City Hall, Jan. 7, 1895. CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

1894.

Jan. 1—To balance on hand.....	\$ 90 20	Transfer to Sewerage account, 1894.....	\$ 92 70
Accrued Interest	2 50		
	<u>\$ 92 70</u>		<u>\$ 92 70</u>

Certified correct,

JAS. L. RAYMUR,

Auditor.

City Hall, January 7. 1895.

CHAS. KENT,

Treasurer.

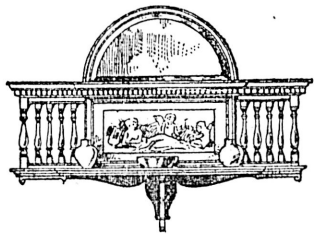
CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

OUR WALL BRACKETS

CONSIDERED FROM A PURELY DECORATIVE POINT OF VIEW.

Two Errors That Are of Frequent Occurrence in Brackets—High Class Brackets Which Afford Fancy Furnishings of Artistic Value and Pleasing Decorative Effect.

In the decorative treatment of wall surfaces, a very important part is played by the forms and colors of the wall brackets which are destined to be placed upon the walls of an apartment. As a rule, the generality of wall brackets suffer from two common errors—they are frequently made too large and conse-



A SIMPLE WALL BRACKET.

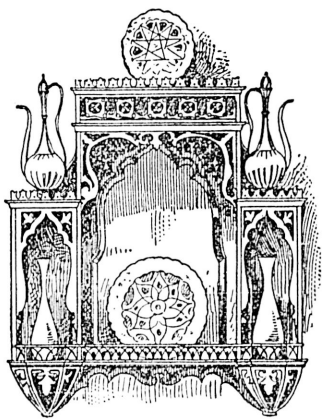
quently look heavy and inadequately supported, and they are also often made in a too split up manner. This latter quality—that is, having too many little shelves, mirrors, spindles and pediments—is often an indication of inferiority. The majority of high class wall brackets that are now being made are beginning to assume a more modest and dignified appearance.

Such a character attaches to a dainty little china shelf, extremely simple and quite unlike the brackets that were, until recently, in vogue. The center compartment frames a small water color drawing, and in the semicircular panel above it is inserted a beveled mirror.

Corner brackets are often the only things wherewith to furnish an empty corner of a room. These articles are capable of a considerable variety of treatment, and, as a rule, lend themselves very readily to the passing changes of fashion.

The market affords effective little angle affairs in the Queen Anne style, with such shaping of shelves and sides that make these appear in just the right place when hung on a wall. There are also dainty china receptacles, quaint little cupboards in which an attempt has been made to depart from the usual ungainly height of the orthodox wall bracket. This style is sometimes made in such form as to provide convenient and inexpensive brackets to place over low doors provided with a wide cornice.

In the matter of brackets, though, as in items of greater importance, Decorator and Furnisher admonishes that due attention be given, at all times, to the variances of fashionable taste. The French style, for instance, is just as applicable to these articles as it is to cabi-



BRACKET IN MOORISH STYLE.

nets and sofas, and Moorish art, too, has not altogether been discarded by the public. The effectiveness of Cairo frets, and the stained green hues which modern Anglo-Moresque cabinet work is made to assume, has insured the favor of many lovers of oriental art. These charming affairs make an interesting feature on a drawing room wall, and when provided with choice knickknacks assume considerable importance as a bit of color in the apartment. The colonial brackets, of which there are many, afford appropriate wall decoration for a colonial parlor or sitting room.

Homemade Wardrobes.

In these days of contracted space there is never enough closet room. If there is a corner of the room with sufficient space, it may be utilized in the manner here described:

Two strips of wood as long as you desire and 4 inches wide by 1 inch thick are screwed in the angle of the wall about 6 feet from the floor. Boards are cut off to fit in the corner and resting on these strips. This will form the roof. A brass or wooden rod is then run across the front of this board from wall to wall, and from which the curtain is suspended by rings. Cretone, chintz or printed cotton will make a good list to choose from and are inexpensive.

One may screw upon the underside of the roof and on the cleats as many hooks as are required, and if desired a shelf may be introduced about 15 inches below the roof, and on that attach the hooks. Such an emergency closet will often be of great convenience, and the cost will be trifling.

Beginning the Study of Music.

There can be no definite age fixed upon as to the time for beginning the study of music. The development of the musical taste in the young is the best guide as to the proper time. Let the boys and girls frequently hear good music, and also permit them to have access to the pianoforte under proper supervision, and as they begin to have ideas of their own with regard to compositions they should have a teacher. Only the best teachers should be engaged. It is a fallacy to believe that "anybody will do" for teaching beginners.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Woman's Department at the Cotton States Exposition.

With the characteristic vim and enthusiasm of southern women the ladies of Atlanta are working to have their exhibit at the International and Cotton States exposition next fall surpass anything of the kind yet seen in America. The Woman's building at Atlanta will remain as a permanent structure after the fair has closed. The ladies' committee desire that the principal states and cities should be represented in that building by permanent rooms—as, for instance, a New York room, a Boston room and likewise one from California or any other of the states and cities in which women take an interest in woman's work. Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta, president of the Woman's board of managers, with her indefatigable lieutenant, has labored in every way to promote the success of the enterprise. For one thing these ladies offer space for exhibits free in the Woman's building. They have also obtained from the railroads the generous promise to ship goods intended for the woman's exhibit without charge. This is a great concession. It is to be hoped that the women of the nation will respond to the request for exhibits with enthusiasm worthy so good a cause. In most parts of the country there is old colonial and Revolutionary furniture that will delight the eye of the present generation. There are artistic tapestries, ancient laces and embroideries, articles made of the beautiful old linen the grandmothers and great-grandmothers of this country used to spin and weave. There are rare old china, silver, pewter, shawls, rugs, artistic fans and hangings, all of which will make a goodly exhibit in the Woman's building at Atlanta. Besides these the articles made by women in our day will be of living interest—the books they have written, the patents they have secured, the pictures they have painted. Wherever a woman has been peculiarly successful in work that can be exhibited it is to be hoped she will be friendly to her sex and send specimens. The feather and bead work of squaws ought to occupy a fine place in the show, since this was really the first manufacturing ever engaged in by American women. The committee will be grateful for suggestions that will add to the interest of the show. Such suggestions, with requests for information of any kind, will be graciously and gracefully considered by Miss E. M. Powell, 29 West Thirty-eighth street, New York city. Miss Powell is an Atlanta girl who is working in the north for the exposition.

TENDERS.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 4th day of February next, at 4 p.m., for Supplies to the Home for the Aged and Infirm for the year 1895.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 29, 1895. ja30

TENDERS

Tenders, sealed (with sealing wax), endorsed "Tenders for Deluge Fire Engine House," and addressed "To the Mayor and Council," will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 11th day of February next, at 4 p.m., for the purchase of the buildings and premises known as the Deluge Fire Engine House, and the lot of land upon which the same is erected, being part of Lot 423, Block 2, of the City of Victoria.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., January 29, 1895. ja30

IMPORTANT SALE
Electric Tramway.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of a certain indenture, dated 25th October, 1892, made between the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company and the Montreal Safe Deposit Company as Trustees, that the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company, Limited, and all the property of the said Tramway Company comprised in the said indenture, will be sold by Public Auction at T. J. Trapp's Auction Rooms, 713 Columbia street, in the City of New Westminster, British Columbia, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, 1895.

The Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company's lines of tramway extend through out the City of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, and between that city and the City of Vancouver.

Conditions of sale and full particulars as to the property may be obtained at the office of the Montreal Safe Deposit Company, or from Messrs. Corbould & McColl, Solicitors, New Westminster, B.C.

GORDON E. CORBOULD,

Solicitor for the Montreal

Safe Deposit Company.

Dated New Westminster, B.C., 21th December, 1894. ja4

ESLEY'S LIVER LOZESSES

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Saltiness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

FOR MONUMENTS

Head Stones and all kinds of Cemetery Work. The largest stock in the Province to select from. Do not buy from designs, which are deceiving. Address or call on J. E. PHILLIPS, no13-3mo 76 View St.

NOTICES.

Food for the Hungry.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday, the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets, which may be procured at the Barracks for a nominal sum, or in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy, with tickets, or may send in supplies to the Depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the Depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.

Victoria, January 28, 1895. ja27

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

7 PER CENT. DEBENTURES

SECOND ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at 7 per cent on and after the 15th day of February next. Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February, 1895.

Fifty debentures, numbers									
2	8	13	17	23	25	28	32	54	59
107	115	127	136	173	191	230	235	241	248
264	272	276	280	296	304	319	345	348	349
372	385	386	411	418	422	425	431	434	451
485	497								

Fifty debentures of \$500 each \$25,000.00

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures, at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited,

Countersigned, R. P. RITHEAT, Chairman.

W. H. LASKLEY, Notary Public.

Victoria, B.C., January 25, 1895. ja26-td

The Mechanics Lien Act, 1891

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that we, Daniel McIntyre and Phil Chapman Butts, Assignees for the benefit of creditors of the said Daniel McIntyre, who claims a lien for money and materials bestowed upon 7,838,750 feet of logs now lying in the North Arm of Cowichan Lake, in the Province of British Columbia, by the said Daniel McIntyre for the sum of \$8,381.65, being a balance due to the said Daniel McIntyre by Amos Jay Hughtitt, of Genoa, Vancouver Island, for such moneys, skill and materials bestowed upon said logs, will on the 30th day of January, instant, proceed to sell the said logs or so many thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the said lien and costs by receiving tenders in writing per thousand feet for said logs, addressed to Drake, Jackson & Holmcken, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria. The said logs are marked twice on each end with each of the following words: H. 4 (a circle) H. (and a circle).

Dated this 11th day of January, 1895. "DANIEL MCINTYRE," "PHIL CHAPMAN BUTTS" Assignees for the benefit of Creditors of Daniel McIntyre. ja11-12c

The time for receiving tenders as above has been enlarged until the 5th February next, and terms of part cash and payment of balance in time will be received. (Nanaimo Free Press copy.)

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter McDonald, Late of Number 50 Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, Tobaccoist, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act, notice is hereby given by Rev. Joseph Nicolay and the Right Rev. John Nicholas Lemmens, executors of the last will and testament of the above named Peter McDonald, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of March, A.D. 1894, that all creditors and persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to send in the particulars of such claims to the said executors at the offices of Messrs. Davie & Hunter, their solicitors, at number 21 Bastion street, in the said city of Victoria, on or before the 1st day of February, A.D. 1895; and notice is hereby also given that after the said last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Victoria this 31st day of December, A.D. 1894.

DAVIE & HUNTER, Solicitors for the Executors.

In the Matter of the Partnership Act, 1894

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

We, John B. Perry and John Claus Voss, formerly members of the firm carrying on business as hotel and restaurant keepers, in the premises known as the Queen's Hotel, Store street, Victoria, British Columbia, in the City and County of Victoria, under the style of Voss & Perry, do hereby certify that the said partnership was on the 8th day of January, 1895, dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. John Claus Voss will carry on the business and will assume all liabilities and assets of the late firm.

Witness our hands at Victoria, the 8th day of January, 1895.

JOHN B. PERRY, J. C. VOSS.

Witness—DENIS MURPHY, No. 41 Langley street, Victoria, law student to S. Perry Mills.

"Fire Insurance Policy Act, 1893."

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has further postponed the commencement of "An Act to secure Uniform Conditions in Policies of Fire Insurance," from the 1st day of April 1894, until the 1st day of April, 1895.

JAMES RAKER, Provincial Secretary's Office, 21th March, 1894. no10-1d

NOTICE—No shooting allowed on Fairfield Farm; trespassers will be prosecuted. an31

- THE 20th PART -

The last and greatest part of "MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD" is issued to-day.

This set of Portfolios, the best and most artistic of all offered to the public, should be in the houses and on the tables of all our readers.

The small cost, TEN CENTS a part, or Two DOLLARS for the

300 GREATEST PICTURES
IN THE WORLD

should induce every head of a household to provide his people with this highly educational, artistic and satisfactory work.

FOR A FEW DAYS

we will supply our readers with back numbers, as well as the current part on presentation of the Coupon and Ten Cents for each part required.

If you have not already secured the back numbers send Two Dollars and receive the whole set at once, complete.

THE COLONIST

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

VICTORIA, B. C.

LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING.

All classes of Lithographed Work, such as Maps, Cheques, Drafts, Bill-Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Plain and Colored Labels, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Etc.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We Print Everything. Posters, Office Stationery, Trade Circulars, Catalogues, Business and Advice Forms, Blank Forms, Appeal Books, Law Forms of all kinds, Sale Bills, Insurance Forms, Books and Pamphlets, Illustrated Catalogues, Constitutions and By-Laws, Programmes, Receipt and Note Forms, Folders, Etc.

SALMON AND FRUIT LABEL PRINTING

In every style of the art are executed on THE COLONIST Presses. The best of material, the most capable workmen and careful attention to work, with FAIR PRICES, has earned for THE COLONIST Presses a provincial reputation. Prices furnished for all work on application to the Superintendent T. B. Macabe.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

LIMITED LIABILITY,

VICTORIA, B. C.

TRANSPORTATION.



When you go East take the

Popular and Scenic Route

Across the continent.

RATES CHEAPER THAN VIA ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Sleepers and Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters, running through without change to

MONTREAL, BOSTON, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, TORONTO.

For rates, pamphlets and all information apply to GEO. McL. BROWN, GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vict. Corner aube, Vancouver, B.C. Fort & Govt Sta

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and From all European points.

FROM HALIFAX.
Allan Line..... Mongolian Feb 16
"..... Laurentian Mar 2
"..... Numidian Mar 13
Dominion Line Labrador Feb 23
"..... Vancouver Mar 6
"..... Oregon Mar 23

FROM NEW YORK.
Canard Line..... Umbria Feb 16
"..... Aurania Feb 23
American Line..... Berlin Feb 13
"..... New York Feb 29
White Star Line..... Teutonic Feb 13
"..... Britannic Feb 20
North Car. Lloyd..... Sacle Feb 19
"..... Ems Feb 26
Anchor Line..... Labrador Feb 23
Red Star Line..... Rhynland Feb 13
"..... Westernland Feb 20
Allan State Line..... State of California. Feb 14

Saloon fares from \$10.00 to \$30.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, \$25.00 to \$40.00. Steerage, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from \$5.00 to \$10.00 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save \$10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria. Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL-RAIL TO NELSON, B.C.

THE ONLY THROUGH LINE TO NELSON, KASLO, KOOTENAI LAKE AND SLOAN POINTS.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7:00 a.m. Lv. SPOKANE. Ar. 5:30 p.m.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Nelson, arriving at 6:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kelowna and all lake points, arriving at Kelowna at 8:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane same days.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. ja11

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.



GLANCE AT THIS MAP

Of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and note its connections with all trans-continental lines at St. Paul and Omaha, and remember when going east that its trains are lighted with electricity and heated by steam. Its equipment is superb. Elegant Buffet Library, Smoking, and Sleeping cars, with free reclining chairs. Each sleeping car berth has an electric reading lamp, and its dining cars are the best in the world. Some other lines are longer than this, but none are shorter, and no other offers the above luxurious accommodations. These are sufficient reasons for the popularity of "The Milwaukee." Coupon ticket agents in every railroad office will give you further information, or address

C. EDDY, General Agent, J. W. CASEY, Trav. Pass. Agent, Olympic Block, Seattle.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.



On and after March 22nd, 1895,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows, calling at Way Ports as Freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

The Kaslo and Slokan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slokan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 284 Broad St., Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the Company.

By order, D. J. MUNN, Secretary. ja24

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Jan. 30, 1895.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

	Mean	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
1 a.m.	37°	
5 a.m.	37°	
9 a.m.	38°	Highest
1 p.m.	41°	
5 p.m.	40°	Lowest
9 p.m.	39°	

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
K. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer ROSALIE from the Sound—J.D. Gordon, C.A. Richardson, James Blaine, James Nemo and J. Borman.

Per Str. CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—C. Butler, O. Miller, Mrs. Van Vollenberg, D. M. Leary, H.C. Smart, E.A. Reese, W.H. Humphrey and Mrs. Barrett.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer ROSALIE from the Sound—C. Braun & Co., J. Wilson & Co. and Vale & Brooks.

Per Str. CITY OF KINGSTON from the Sound—Jan. 29—Turner Beeton & Co., G.H. Maynard, Long & Leiser, J. Perry & Co., Ames Holden & Co., Can. Gen. Elec. Co., Wilson & Hooper, Wilson Bros., Richard Luky, Evans & Hastings, Perry & Turner, COLONIST, J.C. Wright, Jan. 30—P. McQuade & Son, P.S. Woodruff, Major & E.W.T. Weller Bros., Vie. Brown Co., Vale & Brooks, M. Hastie & Banerman, J. Wilson, John Parker and Wm. Godfrey.

BIRTH.

LANG—At Victoria West, on the 29th inst., the wife of C. Lang of a daughter.

DIED.

TWAY—In this city, on the 27th inst., Ruby Eleanor, daughter of T. and Clara Tway, aged 12 weeks.

CABLE ITEMS

Apostolic Vicarates for Wales—German Honors For The Emperor of Japan.

Russian Minister De Giers' Successor—"Joe" Chamberlain's Prospects—Premier Crispi III.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that the congregation of the Propaganda has decided to establish apostolic vicarates in Wales.

Robert Bar writes to the Daily Chronicle that the proposed Canadian copyright act is far more generous than the act which England accepted with such gratitude from the United States. The very thing which objectors fear in Canada is done daily in Muller's library, London. Why is that right here and wrong in Canada?

A dispatch to the Times from Melbourne says it is understood that the delegates to the federation conference in Hobarttown favor a federal convention elected by the people rather than appointed by the parliament of each colony.

The Emperor William has conferred the collar of the Black Eagle upon the Emperor of Japan and the star of the Red Eagle upon Viscount Aoki, the Japanese minister to Germany.

Italian Premier Crispi is ill with bonchitis.

It is probable that Captain Carter, of the Prince of Wales yacht Britannia, will act as sailing master for the new Valkyrie in the race for the America's cup next fall.

The creditors of the Canadian Shipping Company have decided to accept a composition of seven shillings and sixpence in the pound.

M. Shishkine, for some time head of the Asiatic department, will act for the present as minister of foreign affairs in place of the late M. de Giers.

The widow and son of Lord Randolph Churchill are visiting the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough at Dorset.

The report of the Earl of Jersey, British delegate to the Ottawa intercolonial conference, has been laid upon the table at the conference of the Australian premiers sitting at Hobart town.

Reginald Sanderson, charged with the murder of a young woman named Augusta Dawes, whose throat was cut on Holland park road on the night of November 25, has been adjudged insane.

The Spanish senate has approved a modus vivendi giving the United States the benefit of the tariff on importations to Cuba and other colonies enjoyed under the former reciprocity arrangements.

It is asserted that Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has agreed to join the Conservative Unionist ministry, and will probably become first lord of the admiralty when the present government shall retire from power.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Amalgamation of the "Mail" and "Empire"—Attempted Incendiarism—Warrant Out for a Merchant.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—(Special)—The Evening Star says the Mail and Empire are to be amalgamated within a week, with Mr. C. W. Bunting as manager.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to burn the old Empire buildings. The police are inclined to connect the attempt with the burning of the Globe. Some sensational developments are expected.

Clinton S. Herbert, a prominent Yonge street dry goods merchant, who came here from Detroit about six months ago and opened one of the largest stores in the city, has left, it is said fraudulently disposing of his stock. A warrant is out for his arrest.

The schooner Starling, of Belleville, owned by Mrs. Mullin, of this place, was destroyed by fire here last night. Loss \$4,000, no insurance.

The Plain Truth Tells.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness and Bad Blood, are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood, curing all their diseases.

Insure your plate glass. Mollor. *

Art Felt, Cheap Comforters, Blankets, Art Squares, etc., etc., at Weller Bros.

Drink Victoria-Phoenix Lager Beer.

Beyond Dispute.

There is no better, safer or more pleasant cough remedy made than Haggard's Pectoral Balm. It cures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

PRISONS AND POLICE.

Supt. Hussey Presents an Interesting Report in Regard to the Provincial Jails.

Rules for the Conduct of Prisoners—Valuable Statistical and General Information.

A large amount of valuable statistical information is contained in Superintendent F. S. Hussey's fifth annual report on the common jails, prisons, reformatory and lock-ups of British Columbia, which has just been presented to the provincial legislature. The four jails, with accommodation for 405 prisoners, and the forty-five lockups in outlying districts, are reported to be in good order and sufficient for present requirements, while the officers in charge are proving themselves capable and trustworthy. The rules for prison discipline throughout the province have been found sufficient for the order and conduct of the prison institutions and have been subject to little or no alteration. These define clearly and comprehensively the duties of the several officers, and prescribe the programme to be carried out by the prisoners daily, specifying their duties while incarcerated and defining their rights and privileges. Strict silence is enjoined in the cells and in all parts of the jail, as well as cleanliness, immediate obedience, and careful attention to the rules of the jail. No punishment or deprivation may be awarded to any prisoner except by the superintendent of police, or in his absence, the warden, or by a justice of the peace. Deprivations are provided for disobedience of the jail rules, common assaults among the prisoners, the use of profane language, indecency, idleness, neglect to keep the cell or person clean, destruction or defacing of the jail property, or insubordination of any sort. The three forms of punishment provided for exceptional departure from the rules are (1) solitary confinement in dark cells with or without bedding, not to exceed six days for any one offence, nor three days at any one time; (2) bread and water diet, full or half rations, combined or not with punishment No. 1; and (3) cold water punishment, with the approval of the jail physician. Every convicted prisoner may earn a remission of a portion of the time for which he is sentenced to be confined—five days for every month during which he is exemplary in behavior, industry and faithfulness and does not violate any of the prison rules.

During the jail year of 1894 the statement of offences for which prisoners were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment was: Aiding prisoners to escape, 2; arson, 3; assault, 100; felonious assault, 10; breaches of city by-laws and acts of parliament, 525; burglary, 9; carrying concealed weapons, 4; contempt of court, 13; passing counterfeit money, 1; cruelty to animals, 6; cutting and wounding, 3; debtors, 7; destroying and injuring property, 34; drunk and disorderly, 755; elopement, 1; escapes from prison, 2; fraud, 8; frequenters, keepers, and inmates of houses of ill-fame, 89; infractions of the firearms act, 1; fur, 1; driving, 3; gambling, 12; horse, cattle, and sheep stealing, 5; housebreaking, 10; indecent assault, 5; intimidation, 1; witness, 1; larceny, 184; libel, 1; accessory to mail robbery, 1; manslaughter, 1; murder, 8; attempt to murder, 2; neglect to support, 2; obstructing constables, 9; pointing a revolver, 3; possession of stolen property, 19; rape, 2; refusing to pay fare, 31; refusing to pay wages, 5; removing a landmark, 1; robbery, 9; selling cigarettes to minors, 3; smuggling, 2; suicide, 2; threatening and seditious language, 7; unsound mind, 46; vagrancy, 145; and other offences, 7.

During the year a slight decrease was noted in the number of prisoners received at the various jails. At Victoria there were dealt with during 1894 342 prisoners; at Westminster the number was 271; at Nanaimo, 229; and at Kamloops, 139. There were two executions for the crime of murder, and at the close of the year there remained in custody 51 prisoners at Victoria, 54 at Westminster, 21 at Nanaimo, and 18 at Kamloops.

The report of Warden R. F. John, of the Victoria provincial jail, notes that "On the 31st October, 1893, there remained in custody 48 prisoners, received during the past year, 283; total, 331; discharged during the year, 280; so that there remained at midnight, 31st October, 1894, 51 prisoners in custody, an increase of three over that of the previous year. The prisoners received were brought in as follows: From the city police court, 181; from H.M. ships, 20; by the provincial police, 72; by the sheriff, 10. Good discipline has been maintained during the year. The amended rules and regulations are quite satisfactory, and they will no doubt answer every purpose for years to come. The conduct and industry of the prisoners generally have been good, fewer reports, and many of them not of a serious character, have been the rule, so that punishments have rarely been resorted to. One successful escape was made during the year from the jail, but the prisoner was recaptured a few days after, and is now serving an additional sentence of six months at hard labor. The buildings are in a good state of repair, but an appropriation should be made for a supply of paint, etc., which is very much required. The total expenditure for the year, including salaries, was \$10,632.23. Included in this amount are fuel, light, water, food, and some repairs to the Juvenile Reformatory. The cash receipts for the year from all sources amounted to \$3,133.58, exclusive of \$728 for the very best of broken stone supplied to the Lands and Works Department for district roads. Prisoners sentenced to hard labor have been kept employed breaking rock and at other necessary work. Able-bodied tramps are giving this jail a wide berth since stone-breaking has been actively carried on. Only five prisoners were sentenced during the year as vagrants, three out of the five being physically unable to do a hard day's work. One gang of prisoners has been employed improving Government House grounds and at other work as required. The general health of the prisoners this year has been good, thanks to the care and attention paid to prisoners by the jail surgeon. There have been no deaths and no serious accidents to record. Fortunately the prison has not been visited by any contagious or epidemic disease, as was the case last year. No doubt the improvements made to the sanitary arrangements, together with healthy out-door work, have had a very beneficial effect. Religious services are still being continued for the moral and general improvement of the prisoners by members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Salvation Army. Since my last report, Rev. W. H. P. Arden, late incumbent of St. Mark's church, who had for several years regularly held services in this jail, left the province. The Rev. Mr. Arden

was an energetic worker among prisoners of all classes and felt concerned in their welfare. His departure was a matter of regret to the officers of the jail, which feeling was also shared by the prisoners. Lately Rev. Mr. Lipcombe has been holding service in the morning, and it is to be hoped that he may find time to continue in his good work. That the labor of these good people is duly appreciated by many of the prisoners there can be no doubt, and from my observation of prisoners generally they are as devout and amenable to religious influences as, under the circumstances, could be expected."

The official staff of the Victoria jail consists of a warden, at an annual salary of \$1,320; three jailers, at \$840 each; a first guard, at \$960; second guard, \$800; and third guard, \$740; with a jail surgeon at \$400. The statement of jail receipts for 1894 shows \$1,966.78 to have been received from Victoria city for the keep of prisoners, \$902.50 to have been contributed by the naval authorities under the same head, and \$201.05 from the province. The sale of surplus produce gave \$63.25; broken stone gave \$728; provincial fines were collected to the amount of \$27 and paid over to Superintendent Hussey, and city police court fines were collected to the total of \$352. The jail expenses have totalled \$10,623.28—salaries, \$6,854, and ordinary expenses, \$3,778.28.

The division of prisoners by occupation includes almost every calling from "organ grinder" to "doctor of medicine," while the nationality table is as below: British Columbia, 44; England, 70; Scotland, 19; Ireland, 14; Canada, 27; United States, 33; China, 23; Norway and Sweden, 11; Germany, 9; Italy, 5, and other countries 23. Divided as to religious faith the figures are: Church of England, 75; Roman Catholic, 58; Presbyterians, 33; Methodists, 18; Lutheran, 18; other denominations, 20; and religion not defined, 61. Of the 283 prisoners 192 could read and write, 11 could read only and 80 possessed no education. Included in the total were 51 married prisoners, 217 single and 15 widowers; 78 prisoners were reported as temperate in their habits and 205 as intemperate. By ages the prisoners were registered thus: From 13 to 20 years, 26; 20 to 30, 123; 30 to 40, 75; 40 to 50, 37; 50 to 60, 18; and 60 to 72, 4.

The Victoria reformatory returns showed six prisoners received and five discharged during the year. One boy escaped, two were transferred to the jail and three remain in custody. Ernest Johnson and John Ross, who were transferred to the jail, are reported as being incorrigible, making repeated attempts to escape, demoralizing the other boys and inciting them to insubordination.

BROOKLYN'S STRIKE OVER.

Military Being Withdrawn—The Next Scene of Conflict the Courts.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 30.—More troops were withdrawn from the streets of Brooklyn today. All but a few companies of the second brigade were ordered to their armories and held there in reserve. Some of the regiments will probably be dismissed to-morrow. The withdrawal of the troops was the result of a conference between Mayor Scherlin and Brigadier General McLeer, who decided that the peace and quiet of the city was practically restored. The strike itself is over. The places vacated by the 6,000 men who quit work on January 14th, have nearly all been filled and every trolley line in the city was in operation to-day. The strikers have directed their attention to proceedings before the Attorney-General at Albany to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights company and in addition have moved before one court for a peremptory mandamus against the Atlantic avenue railway to compel it to operate its lines and before another court for the arrest of its president and superintendent for violation of the state ten-hour law. On the other hand there is talk of asking the grand jury to consider what connection, if any, has existed between the conference of the strike committee and the systematic wire cutting, bombardment of the cars, obstruction of tracks and mob violence which have terrorized the "City of Churches" for the past sixteen days. Very few disturbances have been reported to-day.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

The Central Republicans Will Stand Together in Case of a Mexican Conflict.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Koelnische Zeitung says that Guatemala has placed large orders for war material with the best known German factories. Mexico also is said to be negotiating with German makers of small arms.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Sun's Guatemala special says: President Barrios has just received Minister Arce of Honduras. Ministers Gomez of Nicaragua and Estupinan of Salvador had been received before. Their speeches show that Guatemala would not stand alone in case of a Mexican conflict. They have individually offered the co-operation of their countries to Guatemala, showing that the Republics will stand united to repel any invasion. The Costa Rican legation will arrive soon and is undoubtedly filled with the same resolve favoring Central Americanism as shown by the legations of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30.—The denial that the United States proposes to interfere in the Guatemala matter gives great satisfaction here. It is stated on good authority that Guatemala is backing down, only one serious difficulty existing in the indemnity demanded by Mexico. Meanwhile Mexico is pushing her war preparations as actively as ever.

President Diaz hastily summoned the council of ministers and remained several hours in consultation with them. It is un-

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
•DR•

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency

(LIMITED)

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

This Company is prepared to receive money on deposit at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Also to Guarantee the Punctual Payment of Principal and Interest of Investments on First Mortgage.

jal-1m

derstood that the chief topic was the offer made by the United States government to mediate between Mexico and Guatemala. The general understanding is that Guatemala is merely feigning for time.

CHINESE VICTORY.

Japanese Driven From Wei Hai Wei With Serious Injury to Their Ships.

Peace Commissioners Hooted in Kobe—Conflicting Reports of Military Movements.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times correspondent in Kobe says: "When the peace envoys from China landed the mob hooted and menaced them and it was necessary to protect them with a large force of police. The foreign secretary received them. The press admits that this embassy shows a more sincere desire for peace than Commissioner Dering, but believes it would be fruitless, as China is not yet likely to accede to Japan's demands."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says the Chinese military and naval commanders telegraph via Chefoo that at 1 o'clock on the morning of January 26 the Japanese fleet advanced upon Wei Hai Wei in two divisions of nineteen ships. The searchlights betrayed their presence, and the guns of the Chinese fleet and shore batteries opened fire on the first division when they were within 1,000 yards of the Chinese fleet. The fastest Chinese man-of-war and torpedo boats made a dash at the enemy, and after firing heavily drove them off. The first Japanese division went to the northwest and the second division southward. The Chinese claim to have injured several of the enemy's ships. At the same time the Japanese made an attack upon Wei Hai Wei from Ninghai. This was a surprise from the west. The alarm was given, however, and the Chinese repelled the attack. The Chinese lost twenty-seven sailors. The Japanese loss amounted to more than 300 killed and wounded. Several foreigners are said to be assisting the Chinese.

The Central News correspondent at Tokio says: "Gen. Nogi reports from Hunsai that there are ten thousand Chinese near Newchwang and that 11,000 Chinese are advancing from Tapishan."

The Paris correspondent of the Standard quotes as follows, a dispatch received by the Paris edition of the Herald from its correspondent with the second Japanese army: "We met the enemy upon landing. They consisted of Kung troops and were repulsed with a loss of 300. Some Chinese troops retreated without fighting northwest towards Kungshangon Chismotouchi. The enemy is concentrated in large force on the coast road near Yingchongshen. Our field guns can only be transported three miles, as the road beyond is bad and difficult to repair."

Japan has offered to buy H. McCalmont's yacht Giralda for a dispatch boat. The government is willing to pay £50,000, plus the original cost for it, but Mr. McCalmont would not close the bargain. The Giralda is partly armored, carries quick-fire guns, and recently made a record of 21 knots.

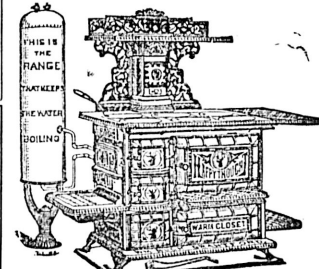
PARIS, Jan. 30.—The European editions of the New York Herald contain the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated January 29: "The Herald's special correspondents with the advanced troops of the Japanese second army on the Manchurian frontier reports that the Chinese force reached Hunsai on Monday evening. Scouts reported that the enemy forces in the vicinity of Yinkiao have been materially increased. The scouts are unable to proceed beyond Lapong. The Chinese appear to have advanced along the whole line."

HIROSHIMA, Japan, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Japanese army says a strong force of the enemy, which retreated from Yungching to the northwest without fighting, is now in the vicinity of

PERRY & TURNER

42 JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A CARLOAD OF



"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Work, Ornate Work, Sky Lights and Roofing. Plumbing and Heating.

RANGES

WE ARE NOW GIVING A DISCOUNT OF

20 PER CENT. ON HEATING STOVES

Kushangon. Large numbers of the enemy are reported along the coast from Yungching.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIR.

Placards Advocating Annexation to the U. S. Evoke Much Adverse Comment.

The Failure of a Big Firm—English Collections For the Relief of the Sufferers.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 30.—The inhabitants of St. John's awoke this morning to find the city placarded with large bills calling upon the people to agitate for the annexation of Newfoundland to the United States. The placards are unsigned; but it is believed their origin is due to a faction of radical politicians in this city who have been avowing annexation principles for years past. It is understood that a club, whose object will be the furtherance of the annexation movement, is being formed and that members of the organization will begin the work of popular agitation in a day or two. The city is in a ferment of excitement over the matter. Governor O'Brien is very indignant because of the appearance of the placards, and the officers of the British cruiser Tourmaline, in port here, are strongly denouncing the insult to the Queen. Supporters of the colonial government admit that the Canadian cabinet declines to discuss terms for Newfoundland's entering the Canadian confederation before the anticipated Canadian general election takes place.

It has been reported that the Canadian government had declined to meet a delegation of the Newfoundland government to discuss the question of federation. While the report has not been confirmed it is significant that the utterances of the government organs are not so favorable on the question as formerly.

Alderman Bowring, ex Lord Mayor of Liverpool, has collected \$3,500 towards the relief fund. The number of people now receiving relief is about three thousand.

The Times, which supports the government, contends that an act should be passed by the legislature to indemnify the members from whom the disability has recently been removed for losses incurred in defending the prosecutions against them.

A statement of the condition of the firm

PULMONIC COUGH CURE

For Recent and Chronic COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS, Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

of Bain & Johnston has been placed before their creditors. The statement showed the firm's liabilities to be \$807,918 and assets \$325,371. A meeting will be held to consider a compromise measure.

THE CZAR'S AUTOCRACY.

Nicholas II Says He Is Firmly to Uphold That Attribute.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Private dispatches from St. Petersburg says that the Czar being called upon by delegations representing the nobility of the principal cities and many provincial and district assemblies, who congratulated him upon his recent marriage, said he had learned that in some of the provincial assemblies, voices had been raised proposing that the assemblies have a share in state affairs and expressing other absurd ideas. He therefore wished everybody to understand that he devoted all his powers to his dear country, but that he was firmly resolved, as was his dear father, to uphold the autocracy of the Czar.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Too Much Cold Even for the Enterprise of "Harper's Magazine."

WINNIPEG, Jan. 30.—(Special)—About a month ago H. H. Heming of Hamilton, Ontario, and Caspar W. Whitney of New York, passed through the city in the interests of Harper's Magazine, on their way to the haunts of the musk ox and wood buffalo in the far North for the purpose of studying the habits and characteristics of these interesting members of Canadian fauna. Yesterday Mr. Heming returned to Hamilton by the Atlantic express. When the severe cold weather came on they found it more than they could stand, and turned back.

Premier Greenway's attack of influenza has confined him to his room and he is quite unable to attend to his departmental duties or the transaction of business.

Gardening tools at Cheapside.

CHAMPAGNE

G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.

Forty-seven Thousand Cases imported into United States more than any other brand in the year 1894.

PITHER & LEISER,

VICTORIA, SOLE AGENTS FOR B.C.